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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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Owing to the closing of Government departments because of the death of President Warren G. Harding last week, the issue of Weather, Crops, and Markets for that week is combined with the present number.

REVIEW.

Wheat Market Advanced from Low Point during the last two weeks. Corn market stronger but shows less strength than wheat market because of excellent weather conditions in the corn-crop area. Cash grains were also firm. Visible supply of wheat and corn increased.

Abundance of home-grown fruits and vegetables is having its effect on wholesale market prices. The general trend is downward, although potatoes and peaches closed firm for the week ending August 4. Advances of 25¢ per 100 pounds occurred in sales of sacked potatoes from central shipping regions. Cabbage from the Roanoke section of Virginia brought $65 per ton in Baltimore. Total movement of 15 leading products continued to decrease, so that the week's output was 14,409 cars. Cantaloupes have sold at relatively high prices this season. Not since mid-June have they been below last year's ranges. Imperial Valley of California marketed 12,165 cars, or practically as many as in 1922, but shipments from all other sections have been only about half as heavy. This decrease of 5,000–7,000 cars in the season's supply has been the chief cause of higher price levels. Compared with the poor returns to growers last year, prices this season have been much more satisfactory.

Surface indications during the week ended August 4 suggested some abatement in the near future of the summer run of hogs. The market continued healthy, shippers being active. Grass cattle now predominate in the receipts at most market centers, the percentage of highly finished grain fed offerings being small and in urgent demand. Prices of stocker and feeder cattle declined to points as low or lower than any time last year, providing an additional incentive for buying. Shipper demand for fat lambs was probably the healthiest factor underlying the trade at Chicago, but the outlet was more or less unstable. The supply of breeding ewes continued too meager to satisfy the broad country demand.

The demand for fresh meats was uneven and fluctuating at eastern markets and Chicago.

Cotton prices fluctuated sensationally, with sharp advances occurring on Monday and Saturday of the week ending August 11, due largely to reports of adverse weather conditions for the growing crop. The average of the quotations of 10 designated spot markets advanced nearly 1¼¢, closing at 24.27¢ per lb. October future contracts advanced 135 points on the New York Cotton Exchange and 137 points at New Orleans, the closing quotation at New York being 23.95¢ and at New Orleans, 23.34¢. The demand for cotton goods continued inactive.

Mill feed market strengthens following the weaker tendency of the previous week, bran advancing about $2 per ton. High protein feeds also made slight gains. Corn feeds in active demand at firm prices. Production considered about normal for this season and dealers' stocks not large, but apparently ample for present requirements.

Hay market continued firm during the past week. Timothy prices advanced $1 to $2 per ton. Best grades of alfalfa scarce and prices hold firm. Prairie markets practically unchanged but better grades selling readily at firm prices.

Butter markets were steady to firm during the two weeks period ending August 11. Following the release of the August 1 cold storage report, there was some let up in trading, especially on the part of those who had expected a greater shortage under August 1 last year than actually existed. Production apparently has begun to show seasonal decreases, as changes appear more than temporary. The import situation is again becoming an important factor.

Cheese markets were firm with some price advances registered. Storing still taking place on a moderate scale, and this together with purchases for immediate needs resulted in a generally satisfactory clearance of stocks.

Damaging drought continued in the Southwest during the first two weeks of August, where unseasonably high temperatures, drying winds, and excessive sunshine caused a general and in some cases marked deterioration of growing crops. In the northern trans-Mississippi States and most sections east of the Mississippi River, beneficial rains occurred and temperatures were favorable for crop growth. Rains were especially beneficial for corn in much of the great central valleys, and substantial improvement resulted in many sections. Rains interrupted winter wheat threshing in the north-central Plains and portions of the Ohio and upper Mississippi Valleys, with some damage to grain in shock. The period was mostly unfavorable for cotton, though fair to very good development occurred in some north-central and northeastern portions of the belt.

Crop Reports

Cotton Crop Forecast at 11,516,000 Bales.

Forecast of a cotton crop of 11,516,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight is made by the department for the date of July 25 in a report issued on August 1. The final outturn may be larger or smaller than this amount according as conditions developing during the remainder of the season prove more or less favorable to the crop than in an average year.

Last year the production was 9,761,817 bales; two years ago, 7,953,641 bales; three years ago, 13,439,603 bales; four years ago, 11,420,763 bales; and five years ago, 12,040,532 bales.

The forecast of 11,516,000 bales for the date of July 25 is indicated by a condition of 67.2% of a normal condition on that date, and this forecasts a yield per acre of about 143.9 pounds of lint per acre.

The estimated condition of 67.2% compares with 69.9% on June 25, 70.8% on July 25, 1922, 64.7% on July 25, 1921, and 72.4% the average on July 25 of the past 10 years.

From June 25 to July 25 the average decline in the condition percentage is 3.6, and the decline this year is 2.7; hence this year's decline during the month, although absolute, is relatively less than the average.

Previous final yields per acre were below the forecast for July 25 6 times, with range of 4% to 16%, and average of 9.3%; 2 times above, range 3% to 5%, average 4%; average of last 8 years, 6% below the average July 25 forecast yield. The yield equivalent used for July 25 is 3.7% below that of July 25 a year ago.

The causes of the decline of the condition of the cotton crop during the month ending July 25 were conspicuous in two important States—Texas and Georgia. Every district in Texas suffered deterioration of condition, due principally to lack of moisture, but also due to high temperatures and the ravages of insects.

With the exception of counties in south Texas, little material damage had thus far been done by the weevil or the bollworm in that State, but the leaf worm has been very active, particularly in the south. Serious damage is reported from the southern district of Texas, from the effect of what is locally known as the "cotton flea," a relatively new pest. The foregoing causes were sufficient to make the crop deteriorate six points during the month in the State as a whole, to 71 per cent, or the average of the past 10 years on July 25.

Georgia's cotton crop, which has had a 10-year average condition of 70 per cent on July 25, fell eight points during the month, this year, to 48 per cent, the lowest condition on record for that date. The boll weevil had greatly increased in numbers and destructiveness in the southern third of the State, and the area of heavy damage was spreading northward. The cotton plant in a large portion of the State had not set any fruit prior to July 21, which is usually considered the dead line after which bolls can not be set and a crop made under weevil infestation. Weevils were present in all parts of the State in greater numbers than they were last year.

Weevil ravages were heavy in Florida, where the condition of the crop declined 13 points during the month. Declines of 1 or 2 points in Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Oklahoma were variously caused by rains, weevils, deficient moisture, lateness of the crop, extremely hot weather, wet cool weather in May and early June followed by drought.

Condition of Cotton Crop July 25, with Comparisons.

[100=normal condition.]

State.	July 25.			June 25, 1923.	July 25, 1923.	Change between June 25 and July 25.	
	10-year average.	1921	1922			10-year average.	1923
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Change.	Change.
Virginia	80	82	80	90	88	−1	−2
North Carolina	77	75	78	80	82	0	+2
South Carolina	72	62	60	64	64	−2	0
Georgia	70	59	54	56	48	−2	−8
Florida	70	60	65	65	52	−6	−13
Alabama	69	58	70	68	66	−4	−2
Mississippi	73	68	74	67	65	−3	−2
Louisiana	70	59	70	69	68	−6	−1
Texas	71	62	72	77	71	−5	−6
Arkansas	77	76	81	66	68	−2	+2
Tennessee	79	75	85	67	69	0	+2
Missouri	81	80	90	62	70	0	+8
Oklahoma	76	68	75	64	63	−2	−1
California	95	83	95	91	88	+3	−3
Arizona	[1] 89	89	86	92	91	[1] +1	−1
New Mexico	.....	88	85	80	85	.....	+5
U. S. total	72.4	64.7	70.8	69.9	67.2	−3.6	−2.7

[1] Six-year average.

General Crop Conditions August 1, by States and Crops.

The composite condition of all crops of the United States on August 1 was about 2.6% below their 10-year average on that date, 1.0% higher than on July 1, and 0.7% higher than final per acre yields last year. This year's total acreage in 20 cultivated crops is about 0.6% more than last year.

The combined condition of all crops expressed in percentage of the 10-year average (not the normal) on August 1, and changes during July, are shown in the following table:

By States.

State.	Percentage.		State.	Percentage.		State.	Percentage.	
	August 1.	Change from July 1.		August 1.	Change from July 1.		August 1.	Change from July 1.
Me	101.4	−1.5	Ohio	105.1	+10.5	Tex	95.4	−4.3
N. H	92.9	−1.1	Ind	104.8	+4.6	Okla	87.2	−2.4
Vt	103.5	+4.4	Ill	105.4	+4.7	Ark	90.7	+3.8
Mass	98.6	−.7	Mich	100.8	+3.0	Mont	107.8	+2.0
R. I	102.6	+5.2	Wis	91.4	+1.0	Wyo	94.4	−.1
Conn	101.4	+.3	Minn	95.9	−1.2	Colo	100.2	+.7
N. Y	96.4	−3.4	Iowa	100.4	+.9	N. Mex	95.1	+4.1
N. J	82.2	+2.1	Mo	105.7	+2.8	Ariz	100.7	−1.3
Pa	85.9	−3.9	N. Dak	82.9	−1.6	Utah	103.1	+.8
Del	98.5	−.1	S. Dak	98.9	−3.4	Nev	95.8	+4.7
Md	96.6	+.9	Nebr	96.8	+.4	Idaho	107.0	+1.9
Va	87.6	−1.8	Kans	84.7	−2.3	Wash	115.1	+1.8
W. Va	97.1	+1.3	Ky	106.9	+4.4	Oreg	112.8	+6.1
N. C	104.7	+3.4	Tenn	94.9	+2.0	Calif	106.3	+.2
S. C	91.4	+2.3	Ala	96.4	+3.7			
Ga	74.6	−7.2	Miss	88.9	+.7			
Fla	102.5	−.8	La	95.8	+2.8			
						U. S.	97.4	+1.0

The growing condition of the various crops on August 1, or at harvest, expressed in percentage of the 10-year average (not the normal) on August 1, and change during July, is shown in the following table:

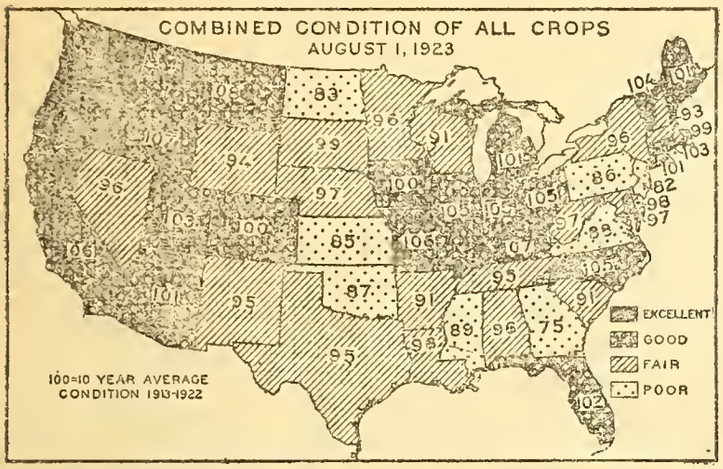
By Crops.

Article.	Percentage.		Article.	Percentage.		Article.	Percentage.	
	August 1.	Change from July 1.		August 1.	Change from July 1.		August 1.	Change from July 1.
Pine apples	354.1	.....	Millet	104.0	+1.2	Rice	96.1	−1.0
Apricots	149.6	−3.8	Grapes	103.8	−5.6	Cabbage	95.6	−.7
Plums	131.1	+.5	Figs	102.9	.....	Spring wheat	95.5	−1.3
Oranges	122.0	+6.3	Pears	102.7	−1.6	S. potatoes	95.1	−1.0
Grapefruit	117.0	+3.3	Barley	102.5	+1.3	Sugar cane La	95.1	−1.3
Limes	113.5	+8.8	Sugar beets	102.5	+2.8	Gr. sorghum	94.7	−5.5
Apples	111.3	+1.1	Oats	102.4	+3.0	Sorghum sir.	94.7	−.7
Flaxseed	109.4	+9.2	Broom corn	101.6	+.1	Pasture	93.9	−3.1
Almonds	109.2	−.5	Alfalfa hay	101.4	+.4	Melons	93.2	−1.8
Peaches	107.9	−1.5	Olives	101.4	+5.1	Hay, all	93.6	−1.9
Lemons	107.9	−2.4	Blackberries	100.0	0	Hops	92.9	−4.0
Tobacco	105.6	+4.4	Tomatoes	99.9	+2.4	Cotton	92.8	+.8
Walnuts	105.2	−1.8	Potatoes	99.4	+.5	Buckwheat	92.8	.....
Corn	104.9	+5.3	Peanuts	98.8	−2.3	Timothy	90.2	−.6
Beans	104.8	.....	Onions	97.9	+.6	Prunes	80.2	−1.5
						Average, all.	97.4	+1.0

Trend of Farm Prices.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 1.4 per cent during July. In the past 10 years the price level increased about 0.4 per cent during July. On August 1 the index figure of prices was about 15.5 per cent higher than a year ago, 25.6 per cent higher than two years ago, and 19 per cent lower than the average of the past 10 years on August 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—to producers increased 2.1 per cent from June 15 to July 15. In the past 10 years prices increased in like period 1.2 per cent. On July 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 14.2 per cent lower than a year ago, 6.4 per cent lower than two years ago, and 27.5 per cent lower than the average of the past 10 years on July 15.



August Forecasts of Yield Per Acre Compared With Final Yields.

[Forecasts first made in 1912.]

Crop.	Harvested yield.									
	Below forecast.			Above forecast.			Same.	All years combined.		
	Years.	Range.	Average.	Years.	Range.	Average.	Years.	Years.	Below forecast.	Above forecast.
	No.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*No.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*No.*	*No.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Winter wheat [1]	6	1-2	1.5	1	.....	3.0	4	11	0.5	.....
Spring wheat	5	10-22	16.4	5	1-15	9.4	1	11	3.2	.....
Corn	4	3-9	6.2	6	3-12	7.3	1	11	.....	1.7
Oats	4	1-7	3.5	6	3-17	9.0	1	11	.....	3.6
Barley	7	1-6	3.9	4	3-11	6.5	.....	11	.1	.....
Rye [1]	6	1-7	3.2	1	.....	1.0	.....	7	2.6	.....
Buckwheat	8	1-33	12.2	3	8-19	12.7	.....	11	5.5	.....
White potatoes	4	2-20	11.2	6	1-14	7.8	1	11	.....	.2
Sweet potatoes	4	1-5	3.8	5	5-12	7.6	.....	9	.....	2.6
Tobacco	6	3-8	5.2	3	3-23	13.3	2	11	.....	.8
Flaxseed	7	3-30	12.7	4	4-11	7.5	.....	11	5.4	.....
Rice	4	1-7	3.8	7	1-25	6.3	.....	11	.....	2.6
Hay, all	5	3-11	6.8	1	.....	1.0	.....	6	5.5	.....
Cotton	6	4-16	9.3	2	3-5	4.0	.....	8	6.0	.....

[1] Figures on winter wheat and rye show comparison between August preliminary estimate of yield and December final estimate.

The change between the August forecast and harvested yield in one-half of the above cases has been within 5%, three-fourths within 10%, nine-tenths within 15%.

Changes from the forecast are greater downward than upward because of occasional near crop failures, while increases are likely to be moderate.

Summary of Acreage, Condition, Production, Yield, and Farm Price of Important Crops.

Crop.	Acreage, 1923.		Condition (100=normal).			Production (000,000 omitted).				Yield per acre.			Farm price Aug. 1.	
	Per cent of 1922.	Total.	10 year average.	1923 July 1.	1923 Aug. 1.	1917-1921 average.	1922, December estimate.	1923 [1] July forecast.	1923 [1] August forecast.	1917-1921 average.	1922, December estimate.	1923, August forecast.	1922	1923
	P. ct.	*Acres.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*
Wheat:														
Winter	94.4	39,750,000	.....	76.8	.....	590	586	586	568	14.9	13.9	14.3	.....	.....
Spring	94.9	18,503,000	72.9	82.4	69.6	245	[2] 276	235	225	11.5	14.1	12.2	.....	.....
All	94.5	58,253,000	.....	78.3	.....	835	[2] 862	821	793	13.7	14.0	13.6	$0.971	$0.842
Corn	100.7	103,112,000	80.1	84.9	84.0	2,931	2,891	2,877	2,982	28.0	28.2	28.9	.644	.874
Oats	101.1	40,768,000	80.0	83.5	81.9	1,378	[2] 1,201	1,284	1,316	31.9	29.8	32.3	.350	.378
Barley	108.0	7,980,000	80.6	86.1	82.6	192	186	198	202	23.8	25.2	25.3	.497	.537
Rye	84.3	5,234,000	.....	75.0	.....	70.3	95.5	68.7	64.8	13.5	15.4	12.4	.705	.544
Buckwheat	98.3	772,000	89.1	.....	82.7	14.9	15.0	.....	13.5	18.5	19.2	17.5	.957	1.003
Potatoes:														
White	89.9	3,892,000	81.0	86.4	80.5	388	451	382	380	98.0	104.2	97.5	1,148	1.227
Sweet	90.2	1,007,000	84.1	82.8	80.0	94.3	110	93.7	93.1	97.0	98.1	92.4	1,284	1.233
Flaxseed	182.7	2,285,000	75.3	85.0	82.4	9.7	11.7	18	19.1	5.9	9.3	8.3	2.114	2.159
Rice	.83.7	883,000	88.2	86.4	84.8	41	42	33.1	32.9	37.8	39.8	37.2	.....	.....
Beans	120.3	1,255,000	83.3	89.4	87.3	13	11.9	15	.15.3	10.4	11.4	12.2	[5] 4.18	[3] 3.67
Grain sorghums	109.8	5,541,000	78.9	85.3	74.7	130	90.4	125	113	19.9	17.9	20.3	[3] .687	[3] 1.098
Peaches	.....	.....	56.8	63.8	61.3	42.7	56.7	48.1	47.3	.....	.....	.....	[3] 1.614	[3] 1.814
Pears	.....	.....	60.2	63.2	61.8	14	18.7	15.2	14.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apples, total	.....	.....	57.3	67.0	63.8	160	[2] 201	189	188	.....	.....	.....	1.336	1.312
						Bbls.	*Bbls.*	*Bbls,*	*Bbls.*					
Apples, commercial	.....	.....	.....	70.8	67.7	25.7	[2] 31	33.1	32.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*
Grapes	.....	.....	83.8	93.9	87.0	.....	3,205	3,907	3,733	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco	102.1	1,762,000	78.7	82.5	83.1	1,361	1,325	1,425	1,474	800	768	836	.....	.....
Peanuts	94.4	931,000	83.1	85.3	82.1	1,025	624	692	684	709	632	734	[3] .044	[3] .069
Hops	72.7	16,000	88.7	87.4	82.4	27.9	25.9	16.8	16.2	1,058	1,178	1,015	.....	.....
Hay:						*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Tame	98.4	60,253,000	87.6	80.3	81.0	83.3	96.7	82.8	81.3	1.46	1.58	1.35	11.58	12.46
Wild	99.6	15,778,000	87.5	86.1	84.2	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.1	1.01	1.02	1.02	[3] 7.68	[3] 9.17
All	98.7	76,031,000	87.6	81.1	81.5	99.5	112.8	99	97.4	1.36	1.46	1.28	10.97	11.87
Broom corn	197.7	508,000	74.1	83.0	75.3	[4] 49.6	[2 4] 35.3	[4] 92.5	[4] 89.8	[5] 318	[5] 275	[5] 354	[3] 84.00	[3] 213.90
Sugar beets	138.1	732,000	88.2	88.2	90.4	6.93	5.18	6.38	6.53	9.53	9.77	8.92	.....	.....
						Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*
Cotton	112.6	38,287,000	72.4	69.9	67.2	[6] 11.2	[6] 9.76	11.4	11.5	156.7	141.5	143.9	2.07	.235
						Gals.	*Gals.*	*Gals*	*Gals.*	*Gals.*	*Gals.*	*Gals*		
Sorghum, for sirup	89.7	402,000	81.1	81.0	76.8	41.1	36.5	33.7	33.1	86.3	81.5	82.5	.....	.....

[1] Forecasts of total production shown are computed from the estimated acreage multiplied by the yield per acre forecast by conditions on the date stated. The final outturn may be higher or lower than present conditions indicate according as future developments prove more or less favorable to the crop than usual.
[2] Revised June, 1923.
[3] Price July 15.
[4] In thousands.
[5] Yield in pounds.
[6] Census.

Estimated Crop Conditions August 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

State.	Corn.					Oats.								Barley.							
	Condition Aug. 1		Production.			Condition Aug. 1.		Production.			Stocks on farms Aug. 1.			Condition Aug. 1.		Production.			Stocks on farms Aug. 1.		
	10-yr. aver.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923 forecast from condition— July 1.	1923 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.	10-yr. aver.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923 forecast from condition— July 1.	1923 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923 Total.	1923 P. c. of 1922 crop.	10-yr. aver.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923 forecast from condition— July 1.	1923 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.	1922 subject to final revision in Dec.	1923 Total.	1923 P. c. of 1922 crop.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.
Me	81	82	1,312	1,393	1,360	92	82	4,940	4,722	4,383	174	198	4.0	90	85	112	107	100	6	6	5.0
N. H.	84	80	1,032	1,041	1,003	93	83	684	648	598	25	14	2.0	92	85	28	28	26	2	1	5.0
Vt.	82	77	3,444	3,653	3,473	94	87	3,132	2,031	3,066	107	94	3.0	92	88	290	295	295	18	12	4.0
Mass.	86	84	2,600	3,021	2,916	91	90	340	351	351	8	14	4.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. I.	90	90	560	508	538	89	90	31	29	31	1	1	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conn.	86	86	3,465	3,645	3,562	90	86	308	332	331	7	6	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y.	80	78	28,329	28,592	27,197	87	78	31,770	32,697	30,766	1,246	1,906	6.0	86	83	4,108	4,984	4,889	100	123	3.0
N. J.	89	88	9,912	9,296	9,761	90	62	2,232	1,523	1,497	86	123	5.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pa.	88	82	69,212	62,810	61,315	90	71	41,242	34,790	32,079	2,470	2,598	6.3	89	75	306	277	256	11	6	2.0
Del.	88	88	5,439	5,986	6,065	85	70	161	174	172	3	3	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Md.	88	84	25,400	23,045	22,509	86	75	1,740	1,629	1,535	49	57	3.3	85	80	128	115	114	1	1	1.0
Va.	89	80	53,312	46,378	45,806	83	78	3,329	3,159	3,280	67	100	3.0	88	82	248	220	221	3	5	2.0
W. Va.	89	89	20,536	19,020	19,231	87	87	4,600	4,535	4,692	185	207	4.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. C.	83	85	50,520	50,457	50,457	80	86	3,738	3,748	3,708	61	75	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. C.	81	74	29,899	30,353	30,769	78	88	9,744	10,160	10,122	162	146	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ga.	83	70	52,620	50,828	49,416	76	73	8,532	8,694	8,991	173	85	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fla.	84	75	10,500	10,756	10,224	75	63	481	426	426	11	7	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	83	92	149,037	157,734	170,745	82	79	39,744	51,115	53,510	2,389	1,908	4.8	81	84	1,424	1,918	2,039	68	14	1.0
Ind.	80	88	176,305	178,779	192,713	77	80	28,770	53,923	54,975	3,212	1,036	3.6	78	80	714	946	1,017	37	16	2.2
Ill.	78	85	313,074	317,164	334,884	78	85	110,010	145,571	148,917	8,157	4,070	3.7	86	86	5,605	6,468	6,656	228	168	3.0
Mich.	81	90	60,716	60,022	62,213	83	79	49,434	45,298	48,043	1,827	3,460	7.0	84	82	3,500	3,299	3,483	70	105	3.0
Wis.	85	90	98,300	91,453	93,441	87	81	101,558	88,022	92,135	3,837	7,617	7.5	87	82	14,220	13,163	13,346	319	569	4.0
Minn.	86	92	131,307	167,387	165,587	81	84	142,746	134,459	139,861	7,461	9,902	7.0	82	82	24,062	21,520	22,780	935	890	3.7
Iowa	88	90	455,535	412,752	412,909	85	88	208,791	197,829	202,595	15,660	15,242	7.3	87	87	4,260	4,132	4,241	128	128	3.0
Mo.	76	85	175,275	179,408	195,718	75	80	17,872	35,836	35,261	2,792	357	2.0	79	86	115	130	138	5	1	1.0
N. Dak.	80	97	18,700	18,818	20,981	73	68	78,804	53,073	56,257	3,415	7,032	9.0	73	68	25,704	22,157	23,600	764	1,542	6.0
S. Dak.	86	93	110,038	129,020	131,855	83	88	74,400	77,969	80,784	5,538	6,324	8.5	81	82	21,896	24,300	24,026	1,714	1,314	6.0
Nebr.	81	87	182,400	203,810	220,399	80	89	56,105	85,388	86,345	7,005	2,805	5.0	78	87	4,356	9,464	9,379	295	131	3.0
Kans.	64	80	98,391	105,769	126,641	72	71	28,386	34,636	34,187	2,330	852	3.0	66	75	19,332	24,541	23,355	1,456	773	4.0
Ky.	81	85	88,030	86,189	90,356	80	82	4,282	5,027	4,908	167	94	2.2	88	89	168	157	163	6	3	2.0
Tenn.	82	77	75,440	68,554	71,575	79	75	4,351	4,326	4,326	107	87	2.0	83	85	315	398	405	2	3	1.0
Ala.	79	76	50,932	45,516	48,108	75	73	5,540	5,320	4,952	237	222	4.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miss.	77	66	51,065	37,438	37,646	76	76	2,660	2,754	2,667	112	80	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La.	79	71	29,002	28,638	27,332	78	70	1,249	1,200	1,126	25	25	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tex.	75	65	114,580	95,121	85,458	67	78	33,465	49,108	51,250	1,511	402	1.2	70	70	1,767	2,449	2,345	56	18	1.0
Okla.	61	55	57,600	52,800	50,688	67	60	30,030	23,367	24,030	1,588	600	2.0	68	69	2,193	2,902	2,589	54	44	2.0
Ark.	75	69	45,825	34,293	37,943	81	86	6,336	6,450	6,476	264	63	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mont.	78	91	5,475	8,127	8,918	70	84	19,200	20,735	22,877	297	1,152	6.0	70	85	1,925	1,924	2,091	31	58	3.0
Wyo.	88	95	1,530	2,082	2,248	86	94	5,056	6,264	6,542	180	101	2.0	87	95	310	353	370	5	6	2.0
Colo.	83	95	18,320	28,612	29,908	85	92	4,625	6,414	6,589	605	185	4.0	85	92	3,534	5,332	5,526	533	177	5.0
N. Mex.	81	75	2,475	4,117	3,763	82	70	930	1,759	1,712	51	19	2.0	83	75	140	251	276	12	3	2.0
Ariz.	91	85	1,170	972	893	89	80	620	608	630	25	6	1.0	90	85	825	1,209	1,209	19	0	0
Utah	90	86	781	881	880	92	93	3,354	3,557	3,583	187	201	6.0	90	96	630	710	730	10	8	1.2
Nev.	94	90	21	31	31	92	94	112	118	122	1	1	0.5	91	96	176	210	230	2	1	0.5
Idaho	89	90	1,976	2,391	2,562	86	97	6,153	7,420	7,915	116	123	2.0	86	97	2,890	3,255	3,471	28	58	2.0
Wash.	85	96	2,747	2,800	3,055	80	100	7,959	9,799	10,969	189	80	1.0	80	100	1,813	3,087	3,256	29	18	1.0
Oreg.	88	92	2,277	2,124	2,286	83	98	6,675	10,055	10,849	348	200	3.0	85	98	2,160	3,080	3,122	45	22	1.0
Calif.	89	87	4,176	4,543	4,399	85	90	5,250	5,669	5,432	45	52	1.0	84	97	36,864	34,724	36,293	505	737	2.0
U. S.	80.1	84.0	2,890,712	2,877,437	2,981,752	80.0	81.9	1,201,436	1,283,717	1,315,853	74,513	70,082	5.8	80.6	82.6	186,118	198,105	202,032	7,497	6,961	3.7

Time of Issuance and Scope of September Crop Reports.

The report showing the condition of the cotton crop on August 25 will be issued on Friday, August 31, at 11 a. m. (eastern standard time).

On Monday, September 10, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern standard time), a crop report will be issued which will give a summary of the condition and forecast of production on September 1 (or at time of harvest) of corn, spring wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, flaxseed, rice, hay, sugar beets, apples, grain sorghums, peanuts, and beans, and the yield and quality of peaches.

A supplemental report will also be issued on September 10 which will show the following: The condition on September 1 (or at time of harvest) of broom corn, hops, sorghum (for sirup), sugar cane, soy beans, cowpeas, edible peas, tomatoes, cabbage, onions, clover hay, alfalfa hay, millet, pasture, grapes, pears, cranberries, oranges, lemons, figs, limes, grapefruit, prunes, olives, almonds, and walnuts; acreage and condition of clover for seed; yield of timothy hay and seed; production compared with a full crop of melons, plums, and apricots; production of wool as compared with last year; number of stock hogs on hand for fattening as compared with September 1 last year.

Details by States will appear in WEATHER, CROPS, AND MARKETS as usual.

Golden Rule a Guide for Seed Growers.

In preparing cowpeas for the market it is well for the grower to keep in mind the quality of seed he would like to get were he to buy cowpeas for planting and to endeavor to bring his product up to this high standard. A high quality product usually commands a high price. Cowpeas are no exception to this rule in spite of the fact that they sometimes are accorded an inferior place in the list of farm crops.

Estimated Crop Conditions August 1, 1923, with Comparisons—Continued.

State.	Winter wheat.							Spring wheat.					Rye.						Buckwheat.					
	Yield per acre.		Production.			Quality.		Condition Aug. 1.		Production.			Yield per acre.		Production.		Quality.		Preliminary acreage, 1923.		Condition Aug. 1.		Production.	
	10-yr. av.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923 July forecast from condition.	1923 Preliminary estimate.	10-yr. av.	1923	10-yr. av.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923, forecast from condition. July 1.	1923, forecast from condition. Aug. 1.	10-yr. av.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	Preliminary estimate, 1923.	10-yr. av.	1923	Per cent of 1922.	Total	10-yr. av.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923, forecast from Aug. 1 condition.
	Bus.	*Bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*1,000 bus*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*1,000 acres.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Maine								92	80	275	218	200							105	14	92	90	351	353
New Hampshire																			100	1	94	95	25	26
Vermont								92	88	189	180	176							98	4	92	89	96	94
Massachusetts													19.0	20.0	57	60	94	95	95	1	92	90	25	18
Connecticut													19.9	21.0	100	105	94	95	96	2	92	90	36	37
New York	21.1	20.2	8,678	8,164	8,383	92	90	83	80	336	335	319	17.2	16.3	880	864	93	90	107	223	89	83	4,368	3,887
New Jersey	18.5	20.0	1,540	1,288	1,460	89	91						18.2	17.8	1,159	1,157	92	92	85	8	92	67	220	120
Pennsylvania	17.7	18.5	25,234	21,630	24,106	92	91	86	80	210	212	207	17.0	16.0	3,740	3,632	94	92	97	241	90	79	5,208	4,283
Delaware	15.1	19.0	1,766	1,634	1,938	88	92						14.6	14.0	70	70	91	93	100	4	88	85	76	72
Maryland	16.0	19.5	9,537	8,830	10,472	87	94						15.3	17.0	258	289	90	93	95	9	89	90	185	181
Virginia	12.6	13.5	10,375	10,450	11,813	88	92						12.5	12.0	460	492	92	90	95	16	90	88	332	319
West Virginia	13.6	13.0	2,760	2,808	3,042	91	92						13.3	10.0	120	100	93	92	100	33	92	88	693	668
North Carolina	9.8	11.0	5,508	6,404	6,633	86	92						9.4	10.0	320	390	90	94	95	5	89	93	100	105
South Carolina	10.7	11.0	1,320	1,909	1,925	86	87						10.4	10.5	60	74	89	86						
Georgia	10.4	9.5	1,520	1,970	1,976	87	79						9.2	9.0	171	171	89	85						
Ohio	17.0	19.5	35,224	34,537	44,674	90	92	74	82	420	332	451	15.8	15.0	1,235	1,260	93	94	93	23	88	87	500	470
Indiana	15.8	16.5	29,754	34,201	34,452	89	91	64	82	44	64	79	14.6	14.0	3,816	4,004	91	92	105	6	84	90	90	116
Illinois	17.4	18.0	53,025	57,532	58,032	90	90	80	80	2,407	1,995	2,088	16.8	15.0	4,096	3,765	92	91	100	6	84	95	84	125
Michigan	17.1	17.0	14,196	15,478	16,456	90	90	78	80	130	112	125	14.2	14.0	8,294	7,252	93	92	96	60	84	87	868	887
Wisconsin	20.5	18.0	1,767	1,607	1,620	90	86	83	77	1,239	856	899	16.5	16.0	7,139	6,256	93	90	90	22	88	75	360	289
Minnesota	17.3	16.0	1,691	1,424	1,376	88	86	74	66	25,345	20,539	18,481	17.9	13.5	21,926	13,864	91	85	90	68	88	83	1,050	1,004
Iowa	20.3	19.0	15,847	14,662	13,946	92	93	78	79	1,020	780	798	17.8	17.0	1,140	1,020	92	94	90	4	88	83	70	58
Missouri	13.7	13.0	38,750	42,356	39,988	88	88	76	80	68	72	68	12.9	12.5	336	488	90	90	100	1	80	87	13	16
North Dakota								71	56	123,234	71,148	65,024	12.4	7.8	24,506	9,493	88	82						
South Dakota	15.4	12.0	1,824	617	588	91	82	74	60	38,188	32,888	25,226	16.2	11.0	7,902	3,377	91	90	70	8	87	86	96	144
Nebraska	16.2	10.5	57,159	38,498	27,772	91	80	72	65	2,679	5,729	4,524	14.7	11.0	2,106	1,650	92	85	100	1	83	93	16	19
Kansas	13.8	9.0	122,737	97,107	79,596	89	81	66	46	150	178	110	14.0	9.0	852	477	90	84						
Kentucky	11.8	12.4	7,475	7,325	7,688	89	91						12.1	11.7	230	234	89	90	98	9	85	91	144	164
Tennessee	10.5	10.0	4,484	4,583	4,420	87	85						9.9	9.0	189	180	88	86	100	3	88	85	44	53
Alabama	10.4	10.0	218	205	210	85	84						10.5	12.0	5	12	87	85						
Mississippi	14.4	15.0	60	56	60	85	82																	
Texas	12.6	10.5	9,992	17,810	16,370	86	87						12.6	12.0	117	168	85	93						
Oklahoma	12.6	11.0	31,350	41,090	37,367	88	89						12.1	12.0	310	348	88	91						
Arkansas	11.6	11.0	1,118	898	902	87	81						10.7	10.0	12	10	86	88						
Montana	17.0	17.0	6,369	5,918	6,239	89	91	67	79	39,881	42,108	47,152	14.6	11.5	1,827	1,150	90	85						
Wyoming	20.7	15.0	646	442	360	92	93	84	90	2,414	2,999	2,939	16.6	13.0	294	234	93	92						
Colorado	18.1	14.5	16,406	16,743	15,326	93	85	83	87	5,370	7,330	7,244	13.0	12.0	873	936	92	89						
New Mexico	15.7	9.0	225	297	297	92	85	85	75	660	1,354	1,286	14.4	15.0	8	30	87	65						
Arizona	26.4	26.0	1,274	1,096	1,092	94	95																	
Utah	18.6	18.0	2,226	2,641	2,502	93	94	87	95	3,456	3,360	3,547	11.8	13.0	120	143	93	96						
Nevada	23.6	24.0	59	69	72	94	93	91	97	491	450	478												
Idaho	23.0	27.0	8,658	9,628	10,611	92	96	84	93	15,617	17,477	18,046	17.0	16.0	165	176	94	97						
Washington	24.2	27.0	23.244	39,576	37,341	92	95	72	96	9,200	19,806	20,861	14.0	16.0	169	288	92	98						
Oregon	21.4	25.0	16,880	19,817	21,325	93	97	78	96	2,864	4,227	4,662	13.9	15.0	444	555	92	99						
California	16.4	22.0	15,308	14,589	16,456	89	93																	
United States	15.4	14.3	586,204	585,889	568,386	90.1	89.0	72.9	69.6	275,887	234,739	224,990	14.9	12.4	95,497	64,774	91.8	88.4	98.3	772	89.1	82.7	15,050	13,508

Broom Corn: Condition and Forecast of Production.

State.	Condition Aug. 1.		Production.		
	8-year average.	1923.	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923 forecast from condition— July 1.	1923 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Tons (2,000 lbs.).*	*Tons (2,000 lbs.).*	*Tons (2,000 lbs.).*
Illinois	83	85	7,100	8,000	8,100
Missouri	78	86	800	1,000	1,000
Kansas	77	80	3,100	16,200	15,000
Texas	74	65	3,000	5,900	5,700
Oklahoma	72	67	18,000	36,900	35,800
Colorado	76	91	1,800	11,200	11,700
New Mexico	76	85	1,500	13,300	12,500
Total	75.0	75.3	35,300	92,500	89,800

Hops: Condition and Forecast of Production.

State.	Condition Aug. 1.		Production.		
	10-year average.	1923.	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923 forecast from condition— July 1.	1923 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Washington	91	88	1,550	1,422	1,426
Oregon	87	80	9,600	8,370	7,760
California	92	84	14,760	7,056	7,056
Total	88.7	82.4	25,910	16,848	16,242

The sugar-beet growers of the Free State of Danzig have determined to give up further cultivation of sugar beets for this year on account of high freight rates, lack of labor, and credit.

Estimated Crop Conditions August 1, 1923, with Comparisons—Continued.

State.	Hay. Tame. Condition Aug. 1. 10-yr. aver.	Hay. Tame. Condition Aug. 1. 1923	Hay. Tame. Production. 1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	Hay. Tame. Production. 1923 forecast from condition.	Hay. Wild. Condition Aug. 1.	Hay. Wild. Production. 1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	Hay. Wild. Production. 1923 forecast from condition.	Clover. Condition Aug. 1. 1923	Timothy. Condition Aug. 1. 10-yr. aver.	Timothy. Condition Aug. 1. 1923	Alfalfa. Condition Aug. 1. 10-yr. aver.	Alfalfa. Condition Aug. 1. 1923	Millet. Condition Aug. 1. 10-yr. aver.	Millet. Condition Aug. 1. 1923	Pasture. Condition Aug. 1. 10-yr. aver.	Pasture. Condition Aug. 1. 1923	Sorghum (for sirup). Condition Aug. 1. 10-yr. aver.	Sorghum (for sirup). Condition Aug. 1. 1923	Sorghum (for sirup). 1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	Sorghum (for sirup). 1923 forecast from condition. July 1.	Sorghum (for sirup). 1923 forecast from condition. Aug. 1.
		P. ct.	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	P. ct.	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 gals.	1,000 gals.	1,000 gals.
Maine	93	98	1,541	1,513	93	16	16	95	92	98	.....	.....	91	83	92	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	95	86	585	494	88	12	11	85	94	89	.....	.....	93	85	94	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	94	100	1,273	1,331	93	14	14	95	93	98	96	99	91	85	94	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	92	86	587	559	90	12	13	87	92	87	95	88	93	81	93	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	89	87	54	56	90	1	1	90	91	87	91	97	93	82	92	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	92	90	436	436	89	9	10	94	92	90	94	88	93	83	93	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	88	87	6,818	6,271	91	79	81	87	88	85	93	91	89	77	86	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	86	53	485	276	70	31	23	54	85	53	92	66	.....	.....	85	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	90	63	4,883	2,926	68	28	20	62	89	65	92	79	90	60	87	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	85	60	116	70	75	2	2	60	82	60	90	75	84	70	79	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	82	55	658	344	65	4	4	51	83	57	89	75	85	75	80	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	83	58	1,220	728	60	14	10	55	82	52	89	63	88	71	89	65	87	78	1,222	1,046	992
West Virginia	87	71	1,037	785	70	13	10	70	85	70	92	81	90	84	90	80	88	89	846	769	769
North Carolina	89	80	1,120	634	84	54	34	81	88	91	88	77	86	75	89	83	85	80	2,940	2,594	2,486
South Carolina	86	75	455	331	70	6	4	80	.....	.....	85	78	85	68	86	75	84	75	1,743	1,664	1,575
Georgia	88	77	670	487	83	17	13	86	84	74	86	81	84	81	88	86	85	72	2,490	2,211	2,059
Florida	91	87	139	89	88	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	94	88	82	130	130	121
Ohio	89	73	4,892	3,557	80	3	2	69	88	73	91	87	86	88	84	76	84	84	248	323	319
Indiana	85	71	3,734	2,370	83	25	25	60	83	77	89	88	80	86	77	84	80	84	935	940	942
Illinois	85	76	5,285	3,689	77	78	67	67	82	77	89	89	73	86	73	74	77	82	648	752	753
Michigan	86	77	4,457	3,409	85	73	63	74	84	74	91	89	83	78	78	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	92	69	5,553	3,870	86	436	418	67	91	68	89	86	88	84	83	65	87	84	120	137	134
Minnesota	89	67	3,141	2,473	71	2,505	2,143	66	88	67	93	85	88	83	86	68	89	88	150	203	194
Iowa	91	80	4,750	4,256	84	492	494	84	89	81	93	94	90	86	86	75	89	88	630	611	604
Missouri	81	84	3,872	3,792	86	127	138	77	78	86	86	86	76	84	72	86	78	83	1,920	1,814	1,863
North Dakota	84	84	1,655	1,450	80	2,592	2,370	84	80	80	86	86	80	86	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	91	90	1,750	1,644	85	3,308	3,429	86	88	85	91	95	86	92	88	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	87	91	3,323	3,315	95	1,877	2,508	89	87	89	83	90	82	90	80	89	86	84	166	146	148
Kansas	80	83	3,537	3,175	91	976	961	84	81	88	77	79	70	85	76	93	79	80	252	224	209
Kentucky	85	82	1,471	1,154	85	26	21	78	82	82	87	88	80	84	78	86	82	86	3,984	4,088	4,193
Tennessee	84	82	1,866	1,433	86	57	52	82	82	83	87	85	82	82	81	89	82	80	2,940	2,703	2,802
Alabama	84	82	760	581	84	22	18	83	82	78	82	73	80	73	83	90	81	72	5,994	4,704	4,596
Mississippi	84	83	550	548	88	45	45	84	82	72	81	77	84	75	84	93	79	70	3,696	3,206	3,086
Louisiana	86	86	342	274	89	25	20	83	.....	73	85	82	88	70	86	90	80	73	100	94	91
Texas	84	75	1,074	680	75	221	187	.....	.....	.....	84	83	77	71	80	70	78	69	2,415	2,172	2,252
Oklahoma	81	75	1,448	1,169	84	446	420	85	83	82	78	73	75	70	76	74	76	65	1,122	1,056	926
Arkansas	86	85	731	576	88	140	139	83	84	87	86	86	76	80	79	89	79	77	1,792	1,992	1,964
Montana	82	87	1,986	1,985	87	623	602	91	84	90	85	86	74	82	82	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	91	84	1,349	1,347	98	270	300	83	90	87	91	84	82	88	90	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	90	92	2,354	2,393	90	355	375	88	92	90	89	90	82	92	86	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	88	85	310	358	75	24	21	75	84	70	90	90	81	85	82	72	85	80	55	72	67
Arizona	93	95	578	640	70	5	7	.....	.....	.....	93	92	90	.....	88	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	90	92	1,459	1,345	94	155	155	93	95	94	88	92	85	80	89	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	93	86	507	462	90	288	184	90	91	93	93	84	.....	.....	92	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	91	90	2,572	2,957	88	158	160	96	88	98	91	87	93	90	87	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	89	100	2,310	2,568	100	31	41	102	89	100	90	98	91	.....	82	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	92	93	1,930	2,126	95	228	259	95	92	98	92	93	91	.....	88	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	88	89	5,059	4,409	83	176	156	.....	.....	.....	91	90	.....	.....	82	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	87.6	81.0	96,687	81,335	84.2	16,104	16,050	73.7	85.6	77.2	86.4	87.6	79.4	82.6	82.6	77.6	81.1	76.8	36,532	33,651	33,145

Monthly Marketings of Wheat in the United States by Farmers.

[Percentage of total marketings.]

Crop year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
1907–1908	9.0	14.0	16.0	14.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	4.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	5.0
1908–1909	15.0	13.0	16.0	12.0	10.0	8.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.0
1909–1910	10.1	12.4	17.4	15.5	10.1	7.9	6.1	5.4	4.4	3.4	3.6	3.7
1910–1911	11.8	16.5	14.1	11.4	8.4	8.0	6.1	4.5	4.8	3.7	5.1	5.6
1911–1912	15.8	14.8	16.4	12.9	8.4	6.4	5.7	5.4	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.3
1912–1913	8.4	13.9	16.4	16.2	10.9	8.7	6.0	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.9
1913–1914	16.3	13.4	14.3	12.8	9.7	7.6	6.7	4.8	4.2	2.9	3.5	3.8
1914–1915	17.5	13.2	15.5	12.5	10.3	7.5	5.1	5.7	3.3	4.6	2.7	2.1
1915–1916	7.0	11.0	14.4	14.6	12.5	11.0	6.8	6.8	3.8	3.9	4.6	3.6
1916–1917	13.3	17.9	16.8	14.1	9.7	5.6	7.2	3.3	3.9	3.1	3.0	2.1
1917–1918	7.4	12.4	19.3	18.0	13.7	7.6	4.7	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.1	2.1
1918–1919	17.6	19.9	18.0	13.8	8.7	7.3	4.6	3.1	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.5
1919–1920	17.1	23.2	15.6	11.1	7.5	5.7	4.2	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.2
1920–1921	12.1	14.3	15.9	10.6	6.9	6.2	5.5	5.3	4.9	5.0	6.4	6.9
1921–1922	19.1	18.2	16.4	10.6	6.8	5.4	4.4	4.9	3.9	3.2	3.5	3.6

Types of Gins.

Two types of machines are now in use for separating cotton fibers from the seed on which they grow. They are known as roller and saw gins. The roller gin is the older type. In the roller gin the fibers are caught between a leather-covered roll and a fixed steel bar or blade, while a movable bar knocks the seed loose. The roller gin is especially adapted for use in ginning varieties having slick or smooth seed and long fibers that are easily detached from the seed coat, such as Sea Island, American Egyptian, and Meade. The output of the roller gin is smaller per day than that of the other type, known as the saw gin. In the saw gin the fibers are caught in the teeth of circular saws and pulled through a slot between metal ribs. The slot is adjusted so as to permit the passage of the fibers but to prevent the passage of the seed, so that the cotton is stripped from the seed, which fall back and out of the way. The saw gin is especially adapted for the ginning of short staples with fuzzy seed and fibers that are tightly attached to the seed coat.

Estimated Crop Conditions August 1, 1923, with Comparisons—Continued.

State.	Apples.						Peaches.					Pears.					Grapes.		Blackberries and raspberries.		Melons.	
	Condition Aug. 1.		Production.				Condition Aug. 1.		Production.			Condition Aug. 1.		Production.			Condition Aug. 1.		Production compared with a full crop.		Condition Aug. 1.	
	10-year average.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in December.		1923 forecast from condition.		10-year average.	1923	1922 subject to final revision in December.	1923 forecast from condition.		10-year average.	1923	1922 subject to final revision in December.	1923 forecast from condition.		10-year average.	1923	10-year average.	1923	10-year average.	1923
			Total.	Commercial.	Total.	Commercial.				July. 1.	Aug. 1.				July. 1.	Aug. 1.						
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bbls.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bbls.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Maine	58	58	1,250	232	2,968	642	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	62	14	10	10	82	80	88	80	.....	.....
New Hampshire	60	58	775	119	992	198	49	85	32	44	45	68	68	24	15	15	83	90	92	80	.....	.....
Vermont	57	59	960	128	845	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	70	10	10	11	83	85	94	70	.....	.....
Massachusetts	62	66	3,010	461	2,884	480	50	76	200	239	222	71	64	84	70	66	83	87	88	72	.....	.....
Rhode Island	60	70	200	12	327	24	52	78	28	27	31	70	65	12	10	9	82	85	88	80	.....	.....
Connecticut	62	63	1,300	108	1,532	128	56	70	262	217	218	72	57	60	53	41	83	81	89	77	.....	80
New York	56	56	36,600	6,000	26,961	5,212	52	63	3,400	2,271	2,279	62	43	3,200	1,730	1,557	76	77	85	72	80	71
New Jersey	65	56	2,610	522	1,789	388	62	76	2,000	2,456	2,231	55	63	405	576	568	82	84	84	63	83	72
Pennsylvania	57	63	11,400	1,216	10,706	1,249	52	70	1,560	1,783	1,734	57	57	576	591	544	75	84	84	70	80	67
Delaware	60	72	980	213	936	262	60	73	320	199	203	44	75	158	227	213	76	87	80	80	83	81
Maryland	56	60	1,800	300	1,864	342	56	70	495	578	625	54	63	256	286	311	76	84	80	79	80	82
Virginia	52	43	8,360	1,100	9,096	1,668	49	35	764	490	520	43	28	270	164	166	76	71	81	77	77	74
West Virginia	47	56	5,625	881	7,506	1,126	47	44	715	635	609	33	35	38	40	44	69	73	81	82	80	85
North Carolina	56	33	5,570	236	2,431	121	57	23	1,008	540	468	48	22	110	81	76	81	80	86	82	72	72
South Carolina	63	45	383	.....	248	.....	63	45	845	420	487	59	55	104	92	99	79	68	85	76	76	68
Georgia	64	51	1,135	95	875	58	69	65	4,900	5,887	5,716	58	54	202	192	179	81	77	86	82	75	51
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	65	130	155	155	51	55	50	53	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	75
Ohio	48	62	7,298	608	10,753	896	41	62	1,584	1,419	1,430	48	55	450	339	322	74	80	79	86	78	84
Indiana	51	68	4,148	277	4,387	220	41	56	650	430	430	48	64	300	280	288	79	80	75	88	76	80
Illinois	54	65	9,720	1,620	6,753	738	42	45	1,100	734	723	51	57	510	393	402	80	83	74	82	72	77
Michigan	58	73	11,850	1,699	12,045	2,608	48	75	1,440	1,133	1,172	62	45	672	398	356	74	83	80	83	80	84
Wisconsin	67	75	2,024	101	1,979	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	77	19	17	16	86	80	84	72	83	75
Minnesota	68	80	1,020	41	1,261	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	84	84	74	80	77
Iowa	55	75	4,410	147	3,545	118	31	50	260	59	53	50	69	75	56	59	79	90	76	75	80	85
Missouri	51	68	9,400	1,250	6,517	651	40	42	2,300	1,066	1,119	45	57	450	393	403	75	77	69	87	70	73
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
South Dakota	68	75	263	4	193	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	80	88
Nebraska	55	57	1,620	130	779	52	24	48	81	52	40	52	60	27	26	24	71	85	68	70	76	82
Kansas	46	56	3,280	546	1,897	316	29	12	630	98	78	46	40	243	131	122	68	75	64	81	68	71
Kentucky	55	44	5,070	169	3,120	83	49	39	1,218	616	568	46	33	150	65	61	73	73	78	89	72	77
Tennessee	53	30	4,250	95	1,646	38	50	25	2,002	656	610	40	16	180	80	68	72	63	82	82	72	70
Alabama	58	43	1,098	18	719	12	59	43	810	982	859	56	60	176	174	183	77	72	83	68	72	61
Mississippi	57	29	216	.....	143	.....	62	27	375	378	335	60	40	190	95	98	76	63	83	73	72	64
Louisiana	59	35	37	.....	27	.....	58	40	180	211	207	64	53	48	46	50	77	61	84	78	74	70
Texas	57	53	264	15	301	17	51	34	1,920	1,923	1,667	60	43	390	381	317	72	63	78	68	74	70
Oklahoma	55	64	1,140	38	1,210	40	40	52	2,070	1,467	1,560	44	45	197	126	135	68	70	72	80	70	64
Arkansas	56	64	2,400	520	3,395	735	47	32	2,040	1,139	1,260	51	25	100	93	48	74	65	78	86	75	60
Montana	68	61	610	115	691	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	73	9	7	9	.....	.....	77	90	72	80
Wyoming	69	80	45	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	83	80	.....
Colorado	66	78	4,259	1,034	3,150	840	61	75	1,160	604	664	70	80	519	332	395	78	95	80	88	80	89
New Mexico	59	85	750	158	1,210	263	42	70	98	194	176	57	50	18	38	41	77	85	78	80	83	90
Arizona	66	70	77	9	103	10	67	60	128	86	85	70	70	18	16	16	84	90	88	85	88	90
Utah	74	90	1,085	198	976	195	70	88	885	714	714	71	86	98	91	87	85	90	88	95	90	89
Nevada	64	60	35	1	42	.....	60	70	6	8	8	63	40	4	3	3	96	95	90	90	90	85
Idaho	69	88	3,900	975	4,655	1,319	58	93	244	296	288	71	75	72	60	59	78	95	84	95	84	86
Washington	81	86	25,678	7,104	29,601	8,683	66	80	1,125	1,189	1,171	76	83	1,708	1,834	1,881	86	88	90	94	85	87
Oregon	75	86	6,300	1,260	7,338	1,712	62	75	300	303	314	74	80	1,260	904	904	86	99	90	97	86	96
California	76	82	7,656	1,200	7,069	1,532	84	92	17,500	16,393	16,198	79	82	5,205	4,646	4,642	88	88	89	91	87	86
United States	57.3	63.8	201,252	30,955	187,501	32,877	56.8	61.3	56,705	48,091	47,272	60.2	61.8	18,661	15,224	14,942	83.8	87.0	79.7	79.7	77.0	71.8

Stocks of Oats and Barley on Farms on August 1, 1895-1923.

Year.	Oats.		Year.	Oats.		Barley.[1]	
	Per cent.	Stocks.		Per cent.	Stocks.	Per cent.	Stocks.
		Bushels.			*Bushels.*		*Bushels.*
1895	6.1	43,309,000	1910	6.2	66,666,000	4.3	8,075,000
1896	13.5	119,318,000	1911	5.7	67,801,000	3.3	5,763,000
1897	10.3	80,153,000	1912	3.8	34,875,000	1.6	2,591,000
1898	6.5	51,352,000	1913	7.3	103,916,000	5.0	11,252,000
1899	7.0	59,060,000	1914	5.6	62,467,000	4.3	7,609,000
1900	7.0	64,420,000	1915	4.9	55,607,000	3.3	6,336,000
1901	6.0	55,128,000	1916	7.3	113,728,000	4.8	10,982,000
1902	4.2	32,449,000	1917	3.8	47,834,000	2.1	3,775,000
1903	7.5	78,598,000	1918	5.1	81,424,000	2.1	4,510,000
1904	5.3	46,394,000	1919	6.0	93,045,000	4.6	11,897,000
1905	6.2	62,872,000	1920	4.6	54,819,000	2.8	4,122,000
1906	7.1	77,573,000	1921	10.8	161,108,000	7.1	13,487,000
1907	7.1	73,196,000	1922	6.9	74,513,000	4.8	7,497,000
1908	5.0	40,528,000	1923	5.8	70,082,000	3.7	6,961,000
1909	3.2	27,478,000					

[1] No reports on barley prior to 1910.

Condition of Sugar Beets, August 1, and Forecast of Production.

State.	Condition Aug. 1.		Production.	
	10-year average.	1923	1922 final estimate.	1923 forecast from Aug. 1 condition.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*
California	88	88	424,000	546,000
Colorado	88	91	1,466,000	1,916,000
Idaho	90	98	273,000	396,000
Nebraska	90	83	703,000	531,000
Utah	91	97	819,000	941,000
Michigan	85	85	692,000	904,000
Ohio	86	81	220,000	339,000
Wisconsin	88	87	67,000	132,000
Other States	.....	90	519,000	828,000
United States	88.2	90.4	5,183,000	6,533,000

Total beet sugar production in the United States: Short tons.

1921, final estimate	1,020,000
1922, final estimate	675,000
1923, forecast from condition of beets Aug. 1	835,000

Estimated Crop Conditions August 1, 1923, with Comparisons—Continued.

State.	Potatoes.					Sweet potatoes.					Tobacco.					Flaxseed.				
	Condition Aug. 1.		Production.			Condition Aug. 1.		Production.			Condition Aug. 1.		Production.			Condition Aug. 1.		Production.		
	10-yr. aver.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1922 forecast from condition. July 1.	1922 forecast from condition. Aug. 1.	10-yr. aver.	1923	1923, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923 forecast from condition. July 1.	1923 forecast from condition. Aug. 1.	10-yr. aver.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923 forecast from condition. July 1.	1923 forecast from condition. Aug. 1.	10-yr. aver.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923 forecast from condition. July 1.	1923 forecast from condition. Aug. 1.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
Maine	89	89	21,600	26,923	26,045															
New Hampshire	88	88	1,400	1,696	1,693															
Vermont	90	90	3,000	3,020	3,110															
Massachusetts	87	82	2,610	2,995	2,793						80	90	11,925	15,210	16,470					
Rhode Island	86	90	270	338	367															
Connecticut	87	80	3,360	2,668	2,538						86	92	35,000	44,712	46,929					
New York	85	79	37,400	32,316	30,365						85	84	2,200	2,263	2,402					
New Jersey	79	52	16,435	5,875	6,074	87	73	3,500	1,999	2,146										
Pennsylvania	83	68	28,512	22,170	20,430	86	70	280	258	203	86	76	56,760	58,034	56,286					
Delaware	81	60	960	737	610	89	80	1,720	928	928										
Maryland	78	63	5,151	4,118	3,568	88	84	1,530	961	988	80	78	26,950	23,760	24,710					
Virginia	84	62	16,585	13,230	12,063	88	76	6,210	4,727	4,548	81	69	156,750	97,946	97,946					
West Virginia	81	85	4,851	4,562	4,855	89	89	402	351	355	81	89	7,425	7,128	7,529					
North Carolina	82	77	4,512	3,898	3,557	86	81	12,430	9,440	9,720	79	86	306,940	322,218	350,880					
South Carolina	78	80	2,508	2,808	2,842	84	80	9,568	8,347	8,498	74	81	57,600	66,976	68,558					
Georgia	80	78	1,700	1,589	1,544	87	82	12,616	11,761	11,346	83	86	5,940	14,045	13,726					
Florida	83	83	2,600	1,826	1,826	90	87	2,720	3,024	2,871	90	93	3,300	4,150	4,241					
Ohio	76	82	11,214	10,090	10,745	83	87	360	316	326	77	87	46,800	52,013	56,515					
Indiana	69	86	5,624	6,416	6,966	79	87	375	349	358	75	82	16,200	21,342	20,385					
Illinois	68	82	7,497	8,782	9,563	77	87	855	893	947										
Michigan	81	83	37,842	27,666	29,297															
Wisconsin	83	82	40,672	26,808	27,211						87	81	45,600	46,816	49,896	88	83	52	91	94
Minnesota	82	79	43,740	39,772	37,510											84	84	3,200	5,229	5,163
Iowa	77	82	8,460	7,362	7,298	83	87	440	402	397						87	88	80	80	81
Missouri	69	90	5,400	7,700	8,035	76	85	1,330	1,392	1,488	76	88	4,500	7,148	7,269					
North Dakota	81	82	17,820	11,951	12,621											76	78	5,462	8,311	9,046
South Dakota	83	90	8,580	8,297	8,730											83	95	1,834	2,985	3,339
Nebraska	78	80	11,676	9,449	9,346											87	90	24	33	33
Kansas	70	80	4,160	4,368	4,888	77	81	416	401	421						75	80	120	148	144
Kentucky	74	88	4,720	4,959	5,461	84	91	2,020	2,038	2,148	76	85	446,250	522,887	534,964					
Tennessee	78	88	2,560	2,563	2,703	84	84	4,180	3,693	3,735	76	81	94,250	117,718	114,672					
Alabama	77	82	3,840	3,745	3,931	83	82	13,420	10,886	11,159										
Mississippi	76	72	1,360	1,262	1,145	82	81	11,445	9,191	9,129										
Louisiana	76	75	1,755	1,768	1,716	83	83	7,820	7,011	7,057	85	90	450	459	468					
Texas	70	55	2,418	2,088	1,750	76	66	8,715	7,441	6,584										
Oklahoma	74	72	2,720	2,560	2,534	77	70	2,052	2,456	2,306										
Arkansas	75	60	2,380	2,376	1,831	80	80	3,760	4,226	4,166										
Montana	80	88	5,796	4,629	4,754											66	80	889	1,082	1,167
Wyoming	87	83	2,530	2,343	2,255											80	80	7	7	7
Colorado	87	88	18,460	17,142	16,671															
New Mexico	83	90	200	320	382	87	90	120	130	135										
Arizona	87	80	510	349	358	92	97	300	305	310										
Utah	89	90	4,137	2,862	2,876															
Nevada	91	88	920	592	672															
Idaho	88	92	15,910	11,517	12,081															
Washington	84	91	9,425	8,308	8,458															
Oregon	87	98	5,145	5,141	5,519															
California	87	94	10,260	7,772	7,921	91	83	880	782	802										
United States	81.0	80.5	451,185	381,726	379,558	84.1	80.0	109,534	93,708	93,071	78.7	83.1	1,324,840	1,424,825	1,473,837	75.3	82.4	11,668	17,966	19,074

Indian Cotton.

The native Indian cotton has a short, coarse fiber and can not be utilized in the manufacture of the finer counts of yarn. The demand for a better staple for use in some of the Indian mills, as well as for export, has resulted in the Indian Government giving the subject of improving the cotton serious consideration. The principal difficulties to be surmounted are the low yield per acre of these higher-quality cottons, the fact that the grower realizes but little more for the better than for the poorer grades, and the mixing of the seed at the ginneries. The Government of India, together with the provincial and local governments, has established seed farms for the purpose of furnishing pure seed to the growers. This plan may ultimately result in materially improving the staple of Indian cotton and may permit this cotton to enter European markets in competition with American cotton to a much greater extent than heretofore.

The cultivable land in Egypt is limited to the Delta and a narrow strip along the Nile, of which strip nearly one-third of all land is in cotton. The cotton acreage is only about one-twentieth that of the United States, but large yields return a crop about one-tenth as large. The production of Egypt has declined since 1914, and in 1912 was the lowest in many years.

Cotton grows as far south in South America as the twenty-eighth parallel, which includes the northern part of Argentina. Within the zone in which the plant thrives the area suitable for growing it is limited. In a large part of the zone the altitude offsets the effects of latitude and tempers the tropical climate so much as to exclude this crop. In other parts the rainfall is too heavy. Very little cotton is found in the Tropics, where the annual rainfall amounts to more than 60 inches. The chief cotton-producing regions are the drier eastern sections of Brazil and the coastal zone of Peru.

Estimated Crop Conditions August 1, 1923, with Comparisons—Continued.

State.	Rice.					Peanuts.					Grain sorghums.					Beans.				
	Condition Aug. 1.		Production.			Condition Aug. 1.		Production.			Condition Aug. 1.		Production.			Condition Aug. 1.		Production.		
	10-year average.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923 forecast from condition— July 1.	1923 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.	10-year average.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923 forecast from condition— July 1.	1923 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.	10-year average.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923 forecast from condition— July 1.	1923 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.	10-year average.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923 forecast from condition— July 1.	1923 forecast from condition— Aug. 1.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
New York																85	93	1,302	1,463	1,479
Virginia						82	90	78,000	121,905	125,388										
North Carolina						81	86	113,665	141,618	145,263										
South Carolina	82	85	208	193	206	83	85	27,360	35,112	33,915										
Georgia	83	68	72	80	65	86	73	96,320	94,848	86,549										
Florida	89	85	75	74	69	90	84	44,928	54,226	52,416										
Michigan																83	89	4,809	6,719	6,825
Wisconsin																89	83	76	148	143
Iowa											93	88	144							
Missouri											81	87	300	341	353					
Nebraska											84	93	342	574	568					
Kansas											77	80	20,260	28,780	26,772					
Tennessee						79	87	9,100	9,828	10,962										
Alabama						85	89	112,750	84,427	96,334										
Mississippi	82	67	19	30	23	82	77	12,150	10,328	10,210										
Louisiana	88	87	19,980	16,675	16,328	84	81	10,800	8,922	9,364										
Texas	87	87	5,959	5,039	5,058	79	70	96,320	107,765	89,019	80	70	39,400	51,227	43,682					
Oklahoma						77	75	10,540	11,152	11,475	78	70	19,575	28,438	25,622					
Arkansas	89	81	7,392	5,506	5,560	81	84	11,574	12,282	12,709										
Colorado											83	95	3,705	6,111	6,464	86	94	405	1,423	1,486
New Mexico											82	85	1,595	3,694	3,618	79	80	135	229	313
Arizona											92	90	900	1,584	1,782	88	90	24	51	58
Idaho																90	95	364	534	607
California	91	81	8,260	5,502	5,571						90	90	4,160	3,802	3,802	84	81	4,778	4,473	4,359
United States	88.2	84.8	41,965	33,099	32,880	83.1	82.1	623,507	692,413	683,604	78.9	74.7	90,381	124,551	112,663	83.3	87.3	11,893	15,040	15,270

Estimated Condition of Certain Crops in Florida and California, August 1.

Crop.	Florida.					California.				
	Aug. 1—				July 1, 1923.	Aug. 1—				July 1, 1923.
	1920	1921	1922	1923		1920	1921	1922	1923	
Pineapples	[1] 73	[1] 75	[1] 80	[1] 250	90					
Oranges	89	86	88	94	93	84	86	55	92	92
Lemons						86	84	53	83	88
Limes	80	83	82	90	83					
Grapefruit	80	86	83	91	89					
Peaches	[1] 72	[1] 60	[1] 60	[1] 60	65	89	72	96	92	92
Pears	[1] 25	[1] 40	[1] 60	40	55	76	58	81	82	80
Watermelons						90	90	93	86	90
Cantaloupes						85	87	94	86	90
Apricots						53	48	65	102	102
Prunes						74	72	78	63	63
Figs						98	85	88	97	92
Plums						70	66	79	99	97
Olives						75	63	45	72	75
Almonds						62	60	82	78	77
Walnuts						82	72	92	89	90
Grapes:										
For wine						93	67	100	90	96
For raisins						85	65	95	88	97
For table						90	60	92	86	96
Lima beans						51	77	93	81	87

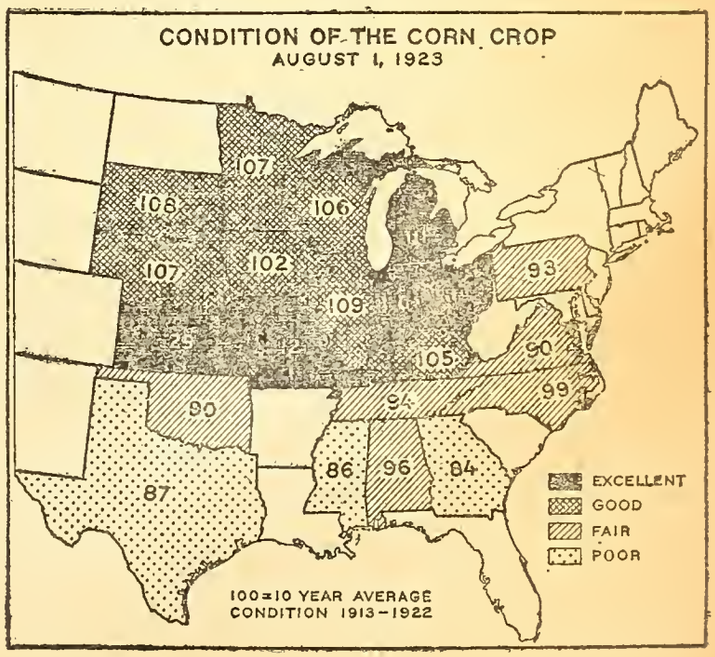
[1] Production compared with a full crop.

French Colonial Cotton, 1923.—With a view to developing the French Colonies as a source of raw cotton supplies, the Syndicate Général Cotonnier, representing 80 per cent of French spindles, are contributing a franc on every bale of cotton consumed to the Association Cotonniére Coloniale. By this means the average annual sum of 600,000 francs is expected to be secured. The State undertakes to give a subsidy equal to the subscriptions, with a limit of 2,000,000 francs in five years.

The association is thus provided with a steady income, and can now set to work systematically to study means of producing more than the 10,000 bales the colonies now contribute to the annual need of a million. The choice seems to lie between Indo-China and the Senegal-Niger region as a field for intensive production, with opinion generally in favor of the latter despite the thorny problem of labor involved. But in each case it is a question of years of steady work and heavy expenditure.

Good Containers Help Marketing.

Growers market their cowpeas locally in all sorts of containers—sacks, barrels, boxes, or any receptacle that will enable them to get the cowpeas to the shipper's warehouse. The cowpeas are poured into bins and in some cases the various containers are returned to their owners. Before making a shipment it is necessary for the shipper to reclean, if this service has not been performed by the grower, and resack the entire lot. The service of sacking necessarily carries a cost with it and the agency rendering the service is entitled to reimbursement. By performing this service on the farm the grower will receive an increased price for his cowpeas. His product will be more attractive in appearance and in a readily salable condition.



Estimated Farm Price of Important Products, July 15, 1922 and 1923.

State.	Hogs, per 100 pounds.		Beef cattle, per 100 pounds.		Veal calves, per 100 pounds.		Sheep, per 100 pounds.		Lambs, per 100 pounds.		Wool (unwashed), per pound.		Milk cows, per head.		Horses, per head.		Apples. Per bushel.		Apples. Per barrel.		Peaches, per bushel.		Tomatoes, per bushel.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Maine	9.30	8.40	7.50	7.40	8.70	10.00	5.70	6.60	10.60	13.00	31	42	61.00	64.00	151	165	.....	1.12	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	9.00	7.70	5.90	6.30	9.60	10.60	6.80	8.20	10.80	15.20	31	.....	70.00	73.00	148	150	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	9.50	8.00	4.90	5.20	8.20	8.50	4.50	5.00	9.40	10.50	32	40	63.00	63.00	130	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	10.40	8.00	6.40	6.00	9.90	10.60	5.30	6.20	10.20	10.90	33	.....	86.00	80.00	150	.....	2.50	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	10.00	9.10	7.00	6.00	11.00	11.50	6.00	8.00	12.50	13.50	24	.....	85.00	90.40	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	10.40	8.00	7.00	6.50	11.80	11.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86.00	80.00	154	170	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25
New York	9.60	7.70	5.20	5.80	9.80	10.60	4.90	5.80	10.90	13.30	33	45	65.00	77.00	131	125	1.50	2.00	.....	5.60	.....	.....	.....	2.30
New Jersey	10.00	9.00	6.50	.....	11.50	12.00	10.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	.....	80.00	85.00	150	140	1.00	.....	3.00	.....	2.15	.....	3.75	5.00
Pennsylvania	9.80	7.80	7.20	7.50	9.50	10.30	5.80	5.80	10.20	10.80	34	40	61.00	67.50	130	126	1.50	1.42	4.50	.....	2.85	3.10	4.00	.....
Delaware	9.60	8.60	7.50	8.60	9.70	12.10	5.00	.....	11.00	.....	35	.....	63.00	71.00	100	103	.80	1.65	2.50	5.50	.....	1.69	.....	.....
Maryland	9.90	7.80	7.10	7.70	9.10	9.80	4.60	4.50	10.90	11.60	36	44	63.00	64.70	104	89	1.35	1.60	4.00	4.25	1.50	1.67	2.10	3.00
Virginia	9.60	7.60	6.10	6.40	7.50	8.00	4.70	5.00	10.20	11.20	35	43	41.00	44.50	90	90	1.25	1.38	.....	3.75	1.50	2.00	2.70	4.00
West Virginia	8.80	7.80	6.50	6.90	7.70	8.80	4.90	5.70	9.10	10.60	37	44	50.00	50.00	102	100	1.25	1.75	2.50	5.30	2.00	2.30	2.00	3.00
North Carolina	9.90	9.20	4.90	5.10	6.40	6.50	5.80	5.60	8.60	8.90	26	33	43.60	43.40	112	110	1.08	1.38	2.75	4.10	1.68	2.26	2.00	3.50
South Carolina	9.00	8.20	4.10	4.20	6.40	6.00	6.90	8.30	8.50	9.10	.....	35	40.00	40.00	88	96	1.00	1.29	.....	.....	1.00	1.95	2.00	2.90
Georgia	8.00	7.20	3.50	3.40	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.70	7.20	8.80	31	31	35.00	33.00	82	88	.97	1.37	.....	.....	1.40	1.67	1.51	1.91
Florida	8.00	6.70	4.60	4.10	6.20	5.90	4.50	5.50	6.00	6.00	25	31	54.00	58.90	122	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	2.50	2.35	2.50
Ohio	10.10	7.10	6.60	6.90	8.90	9.40	4.90	5.10	9.80	10.80	43	46	56.00	58.40	111	102	1.85	2.20	5.25	4.50	3.20	2.60	5.00	.....
Indiana	10.10	6.90	6.50	6.70	8.30	8.90	4.20	4.00	9.80	10.70	32	39	49.00	52.60	92	84	1.36	1.61	4.16	5.00	2.13	2.80	2.56	1.98
Illinois	9.60	6.70	6.90	6.50	8.20	8.50	5.00	5.20	10.00	10.80	30	39	57.00	62.00	91	92	1.30	1.70	3.50	3.80	1.30	2.60	2.50	3.10
Michigan	9.50	7.00	6.20	6.00	8.80	9.40	5.40	5.60	10.80	11.50	37	43	55.00	60.00	120	120	2.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	9.10	6.30	5.00	4.90	7.50	8.10	4.80	5.00	10.10	11.00	31	39	59.00	61.90	115	110	1.95	1.79	.....	5.30	.....	.....	.....	1.73
Minnesota	8.90	6.10	5.10	5.40	7.00	7.60	5.20	5.30	9.60	11.30	28	34	50.00	50.70	105	94	2.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	9.50	6.40	7.60	7.70	7.90	8.40	6.00	6.10	10.50	10.90	32	38	62.00	63.00	97	105	1.50	2.00	.....	.....	3.88	.....	3.68	.....
Missouri	9.30	6.30	6.40	6.70	7.00	7.50	5.10	5.00	9.40	10.30	30	39	47.00	49.00	63	59	1.05	1.15	2.95	4.50	.....	1.66	.....	1.46
North Dakota	8.20	5.40	5.50	5.30	6.70	7.00	6.00	6.00	9.60	9.60	25	35	52.00	49.00	84	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	8.90	5.90	6.10	6.00	7.10	7.60	5.80	6.00	10.00	11.00	31	34	59.50	58.50	70	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	8.80	6.00	6.70	7.10	8.00	7.90	5.50	6.00	10.40	11.10	30	39	60.00	60.50	83	74	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....
Kansas	9.30	6.30	6.50	6.10	7.10	7.10	5.90	6.80	10.30	11.50	30	26	54.00	53.10	65	61	1.60	1.95	.....	.....	2.00	.....	3.35	2.10
Kentucky	9.60	6.70	5.60	5.50	6.70	7.40	4.20	4.40	9.40	10.70	30	41	43.00	42.70	76	72	.95	1.85	3.25	6.00	1.75	2.60	1.45	1.86
Tennessee	9.50	6.80	4.50	4.70	3.50	5.70	4.60	4.70	10.00	9.00	27	34	25.00	34.40	82	80	.85	1.61	2.60	4.65	1.05	2.00	1.45	2.50
Alabama	8.30	7.00	3.60	3.40	5.20	5.50	5.60	6.30	8.40	9.10	27	31	32.00	33.80	82	83	1.00	1.46	3.17	.....	1.50	2.00	1.71	2.40
Mississippi	7.30	6.30	3.00	3.10	4.40	5.10	3.90	4.10	7.90	7.50	30	24	31.00	30.70	76	75	1.28	2.10	.....	.....	1.73	2.29	1.31	2.30
Louisiana	6.70	7.20	4.60	5.00	5.70	5.50	4.30	7.30	6.30	8.10	15	22	37.80	44.10	88	72	1.50	.....	.....	.....	1.46	.....	1.80	2.98
Texas	7.60	6.40	4.40	4.30	5.00	5.70	6.10	6.60	7.00	9.50	33	36	47.00	40.00	68	64	.....	1.66	.....	.....	1.85	1.86	1.90	2.47
Oklahoma	8.50	6.10	4.70	4.30	5.50	5.20	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	35	48.00	44.00	65	52	1.30	1.27	.....	.....	1.15	1.19	3.00	5.00
Arkansas	7.10	5.90	3.30	3.60	5.10	5.40	4.00	4.00	6.50	7.20	21	33	33.50	33.00	64	60	1.20	1.65	3.40	4.80	1.30	1.83	1.45	3.10
Montana	9.00	7.50	6.00	6.00	8.70	8.30	6.70	6.70	9.60	10.20	36	41	63.00	65.40	41	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	9.00	6.70	7.00	6.40	10.00	9.10	6.70	8.00	10.00	11.60	32	39	67.00	59.00	54	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	8.90	6.30	6.30	6.40	7.30	8.10	7.20	7.00	11.10	11.20	35	37	65.00	58.00	78	65	1.90	1.90	5.70	5.70	.....	.....	3.70	2.00
New Mexico	8.80	6.50	6.60	5.00	8.30	6.20	6.80	7.70	9.20	11.20	30	35	58.00	61.60	60	65	1.80	1.68	5.40	5.04	2.75	2.40	.....	.....
Arizona	9.20	7.50	5.60	5.00	7.00	6.20	7.00	8.30	10.50	11.30	37	.....	85.00	95.00	75	65	.....	3.20	.....	9.40	.....	3.80	1.75	4.60
Utah	8.70	6.90	6.00	5.40	9.50	8.70	7.30	6.70	10.00	10.60	29	40	68.00	72.00	95	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	9.50	8.10	6.70	5.60	8.00	8.00	8.00	5.50	11.00	9.60	30	42	95.00	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	9.50	6.40	5.70	5.30	7.00	7.30	5.80	6.90	8.50	9.80	29	37	70.50	70.00	91	80	1.70	1.33	5.10	3.99	.....	.....	2.25	.....
Washington	10.60	7.40	5.50	5.20	7.30	7.90	6.20	6.40	7.60	9.50	26	34	64.00	65.20	84	95	.....	1.30	.....	3.90	.....	1.54	.....	.....
Oregon	10.50	7.50	6.00	6.00	7.70	7.80	6.00	6.30	7.70	9.10	30	36	65.00	61.00	90	90	2.50	1.79	7.50	5.37	2.00	2.76	.....	2.50
California	10.50	8.30	6.20	5.70	7.90	8.60	6.40	7.20	9.40	10.80	35	36	80.00	78.60	98	93	.....	2.00	.....	6.00	.....	1.50	.....	3.20
United States	9.12	6.68	5.76	5.72	7.49	8.00	6.11	6.43	9.55	10.60	32.5	38.3	54.20	56.22	87.65	85.30	1.82	1.67	5.56	4.71	1.61	1.81	2.70	3.11

AVERAGES OF PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS, JULY 15, 1923.

Comparable Prices for Recent Years also Shown.

Date.	Hogs, per 100 lbs.	Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	Sheep, per 100 lbs.	Lambs, per 100 lbs.	Wool, per pound.	Milk cows, per head.	Horses, per head.	Cabbages, per 100 lbs.	Onions, per bushel.	Beans, per bushel.	Hay, per ton. Timothy.	Hay, per ton. Clover.	Hay, per ton. Alfalfa.	Clover seed, per bushel.	Timothy seed, per bushel.	Alfalfa seed, per bushel.	Cotton seed, per ton.	Broom corn, per ton.	Cowpeas, per bushel.	Kafir corn, per bushel.	Bran, per ton,[1]	Cottonseed meal, per ton,[1]	Cottonseed hulls, per ton,[1]	Peanuts, per pound.	Peaches, per bushel.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.
1913, July 15	7.81	5.98	7.46	4.20	6.05	15.9	54.80	143	2.64	1.02	2.22	.....	.....	.....	9.78	1.94	8.20	21.37	57	.....	.....	24.65	31.56	.....	5.1	1.30
1914, July 15	7.72	6.38	7.80	4.75	6.55	18.5	59.67	137	2.66	1.70	2.22	13.06	11.85	8.65	8.12	2.32	6.92	22.78	88	.....	.....	26.36	32.62	.....	5.2	1.20
1915, July 15	6.84	6.07	7.87	5.35	7.21	24.2	60.31	134	1.95	.93	2.75	13.43	11.65	8.28	7.96	2.57	8.51	20.05	79	1.80	.....	27.47	31.36	9.05	4.7	1.00
1916, July 15	8.40	6.78	8.54	6.33	8.16	28.6	62.04	133	2.15	1.47	5.09	12.97	10.84	9.87	9.15	3.08	10.30	36.06	103	1.35	0.63	25.81	34.93	15.43	4.6	1.09
1917, July 15	13.35	8.30	10.77	9.32	11.19	54.3	72.81	135	3.23	2.01	8.07	14.68	12.95	14.13	10.50	3.04	8.71	56.90	194	3.03	2.14	40.40	46.45	19.72	7.6	1.45
1918, July 15	15.58	10.07	12.33	11.04	14.20	57.5	84.97	132	3.41	1.63	5.88	17.61	15.73	16.58	14.71	3.67	6.67	64.11	235	2.48	1.66	40.69	55.69	24.84	7.8	1.69
1919, July 15	19.22	9.96	13.38	9.25	13.09	51.8	94.51	127	4.23	2.32	4.25	24.22	22.02	20.15	23.25	4.49	10.88	64.24	119	3.43	1.76	47.14	64.77	19.32	8.2	2.02
1920, July 15	13.65	8.93	11.44	8.21	11.79	29.5	91.23	127	4.71	2.05	4.47	26.59	24.62	21.70	25.52	5.44	19.41	61.64	113	4.71	1.35	59.91	77.63	21.53	11.0	2.27
1921, July 15	8.09	5.40	7.37	4.34	7.37	15.5	56.55	94	3.95	1.48	2.75	14.51	13.89	9.85	10.00	2.98	7.89	18.75	75	2.87	.51	26.83	38.24	14.35	3.8	2.05
1922, July 15	9.12	5.76	7.49	6.11	9.55	32.5	54.20	88	2.96	2.04	4.29	14.33	12.82	10.61	11.00	2.53	9.00	36.92	84	1.70	.69	28.29	51.06	17.83	4.4	1.61
Aug. 15	8.54	5.51	7.67	5.98	9.39	31.6	52.67	86	2.12	1.57	4.09	13.61	12.66	10.54	9.88	2.20	7.74	32.44	122	1.66	.88	27.24	48.87	17.70	4.4	1.44
Sept. 15	8.23	5.44	8.10	5.70	9.43	31.6	52.79	84	1.72	1.27	3.22	13.44	12.54	11.15	8.85	2.28	8.00	25.37	175	1.57	.77	26.24	45.48	16.86	4.7	1.44
Oct. 15	8.33	5.48	8.17	5.93	10.06	32.2	52.86	81	1.55	1.19	3.36	13.70	12.51	11.87	9.66	2.48	7.94	31.79	193	1.54	.86	28.25	46.10	16.45	3.6	1.50
Nov. 15	7.78	5.29	7.92	6.02	10.30	33.2	51.62	79	1.46	1.24	3.71	13.93	12.67	12.70	10.18	2.49	8.50	40.18	217	1.61	.89	30.78	50.54	18.43	5.2	.....
Dec. 15	7.63	5.28	7.78	6.27	10.49	35.3	53.21	79	1.63	1.32	3.91	13.91	13.03	13.31	10.88	2.69	9.45	42.93	238	1.67	.89	31.58	52.70	18.62	5.0	.....
1923, Jan. 15	7.77	5.51	8.05	6.88	10.69	35.3	54.01	81	2.11	1.60	4.24	14.41	13.39	14.06	11.16	3.06	9.58	43.35	229	1.87	.89	32.53	52.79	19.01	5.9	.....
Feb. 15	7.65	5.55	8.37	6.83	10.83	35.3	54.15	85	2.42	1.73	4.42	14.46	13.35	14.02	11.52	2.98	9.96	45.16	256	1.98	.92	33.58	53.91	19.53	6.5	.....
Mar. 15	7.52	5.62	8.20	7.06	11.01	37.3	55.29	85	3.00	1.74	4.30	14.59	13.24	14.33	11.71	3.00	10.56	46.32	242	1.98	.99	35.48	53.37	19.52	6.7	.....
Apr. 15	7.46	5.73	7.73	7.20	10.69	39.2	56.14	86	3.62	1.96	4.32	14.64	13.47	14.09	11.48	2.99	10.44	47.60	254	2.08	1.08	35.86	52.79	20.48	7.1	.....
May 15	7.13	5.77	7.69	6.92	11.00	41.7	55.91	88	4.01	2.01	4.26	14.96	13.58	14.40	11.20	2.87	10.59	46.58	223	2.08	.96	36.44	52.35	20.52	7.1	.....
June 15	6.37	5.82	7.66	6.43	10.72	41.5	56.34	87	4.11	2.20	4.05	14.95	13.70	13.63	10.84	2.92	10.57	43.14	233	2.17	1.00	35.32	51.89	20.06	7.3	1.78
July 15	6.68	5.72	8.00	6.43	10.60	38.3	56.22	85	3.85	2.08	3.94	14.86	13.52	12.45	10.94	3.16	10.25	41.42	214	2.21	1.10	33.27	50.36	21.15	6.9	1.81

[1] Price paid by farmers.

Estimated Farm Price of Important Products August 1, 1922–1923.

State.	Wheat, per bushel.		Corn, per bushel.		Oats, per bushel		Barley, per bushel.		Rye, per bushel.		Buckwheat, per bushel.		Flaxseed, per bushel.		Potatoes, per bushel.		Sweet potatoes, per bushel.		Hay (loose), per ton.		Cotton, per pound.		Butter, per pound.		Eggs, per dozen.		Chickens, per pound.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine	.....	140	88	108	72	70	92	100	.....	.....	100	105	.....	.....	80	96	.....	.....	17.90	12.50	.....	.....	41	45	35	36	23.5	25.0
New Hampshire	.....	.....	90	.....	70	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	170	.....	.....	23.70	21.70	.....	.....	45	46	43	42	30.0	30.0
Vermont	138	164	88	110	66	75	107	116	100	100	117	101	.....	.....	128	162	.....	.....	21.00	16.70	.....	.....	40	45	32	33	29.5	23.0
Massachusetts	.....	.....	83	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	162	.....	.....	26.50	25.00	.....	.....	46	54	49	53	35.0	31.0
Rhode Island	.....	.....	118	122	70	62	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	200	.....	.....	27.50	28.00	.....	.....	43	49	42	44	34.7	30.0
Connecticut	.....	.....	85	110	65	70	.....	.....	175	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	170	.....	.....	25.00	25.00	.....	.....	42	46	36	45	30.0	32.0
New York	104	105	76	97	54	60	70	81	116	86	111	118	.....	.....	120	160	.....	.....	15.70	15.00	.....	.....	38	44	31	34	27.5	28.0
New Jersey	119	100	78	100	50	55	.....	.....	88	77	.....	120	.....	.....	91	162	175	.....	19.20	20.00	.....	.....	38	53	34	38	26.0	26.2
Pennsylvania	100	95	68	97	52	56	65	72	86	82	89	91	.....	.....	132	176	.....	150	14.40	17.10	.....	.....	39	44	27	30	23.2	25.0
Delaware	100	92	75	110	.....	75	.....	.....	75	85	.....	60	.....	.....	75	120	.....	125	15.00	16.20	.....	.....	30	42	22	26	22.0	28.0
Maryland	100	95	69	96	50	55	.....	.....	100	100	100	103	.....	.....	74	131	112	.....	17.50	18.60	.....	.....	35	39	24	26	25.0	31.0
Virginia	112	105	90	107	61	66	72	75	103	96	109	90	.....	.....	109	154	123	147	16.00	18.30	19.2	21.5	27	32	22	24	23.2	25.0
West Virginia	122	116	93	111	55	68	.....	.....	83	100	83	94	.....	.....	144	148	195	200	15.80	18.50	.....	.....	32	31	24	27	26.0	25.0
North Carolina	127	123	96	121	63	65	.....	.....	108	126	100	110	.....	.....	118	119	133	128	19.50	20.60	21.3	24.1	32	35	23	25	20.8	22.0
South Carolina	161	126	93	115	68	66	.....	.....	202	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	170	150	80	21.10	17.50	20.9	23.4	36	38	25	27	23.1	27.0
Georgia	144	145	85	128	60	72	.....	.....	138	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	150	118	122	17.50	20.70	21.6	24.4	30	33	23	26	20.5	22.0
Florida	.....	.....	94	105	70	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	197	123	115	23.50	19.00	18.5	25.0	40	42	29	28	26.0	25.0
Ohio	100	91	65	89	40	44	56	63	75	64	82	100	.....	.....	157	156	184	189	10.50	12.00	.....	.....	33	36	22	24	20.0	20.0
Indiana	99	88	59	84	32	35	61	53	71	61	120	.....	.....	.....	167	135	200	136	10.10	12.30	.....	.....	32	35	18	21	18.1	19.3
Illinois	98	86	56	81	31	33	54	58	71	65	.....	125	.....	.....	158	116	143	130	11.40	13.40	.....	.....	33	36	19	20	19.0	19.0
Michigan	95	90	70	82	36	42	61	64	69	54	77	81	.....	.....	124	118	.....	.....	11.30	10.50	.....	.....	34	38	21	22	19.4	18.3
Wisconsin	115	97	68	84	38	44	57	60	73	59	79	77	220	200	140	99	.....	.....	14.60	13.80	.....	.....	36	40	20	21	18.4	18.0
Minnesota	110	90	50	70	25	30	43	45	63	50	86	.....	214	221	84	94	.....	.....	7.80	10.00	.....	.....	33	36	17	19	15.3	14.1
Iowa	93	80	51	74	27	30	48	50	74	64	111	80	.....	195	150	113	231	200	9.40	11.10	.....	.....	31	36	17	19	16.8	16.0
Missouri	94	82	66	89	41	38	.....	72	82	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	90	130	130	9.80	11.00	21.0	.....	29	31	16	18	17.0	18.0
North Dakota	105	83	51	52	26	24	36	39	61	44	.....	.....	211	213	101	76	.....	.....	6.70	5.50	.....	.....	28	35	16	15	15.0	12.0
South Dakota	96	78	43	66	23	26	34	41	55	44	.....	.....	200	220	121	107	.....	.....	6.00	6.00	.....	.....	29	34	16	17	15.3	14.0
Nebraska	89	75	46	71	29	31	42	42	71	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	100	.....	.....	6.20	7.50	.....	.....	28	33	15	16	15.6	15.0
Kansas	90	76	50	82	34	45	43	45	72	60	.....	.....	181	200	109	110	106	130	6.60	7.60	.....	.....	28	34	15	17	16.5	16.0
Kentucky	118	102	84	102	56	58	82	71	101	95	100	109	.....	.....	148	137	161	160	14.60	15.00	.....	.....	27	33	19	21	19.2	20.0
Tennessee	115	108	84	110	50	56	80	95	105	120	77	82	.....	.....	122	126	111	150	14.40	17.00	19.8	26.0	21	26	16	19	16.6	18.0
Alabama	190	135	98	123	69	77	.....	.....	.....	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	174	136	141	15.20	19.10	20.7	24.4	31	32	19	24	18.8	21.0
Mississippi	.....	.....	90	110	64	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	159	105	97	13.00	14.40	20.4	24.5	32	33	20	22	21.0	21.0
Louisiana	.....	.....	87	108	60	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	130	116	122	12.40	15.50	20.0	23.0	34	38	22	26	20.5	21.1
Texas	97	84	73	100	37	42	51	45	111	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	162	135	126	9.70	12.10	20.7	22.7	28	32	17	18	16.8	16.0
Oklahoma	84	75	67	96	35	42	69	70	67	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	102	129	132	7.00	9.10	18.6	22.0	29	34	16	19	17.4	16.0
Arkansas	97	96	91	112	53	55	.....	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	103	101	96	11.40	12.30	20.9	23.2	27	29	18	21	14.9	17.0
Montana	108	83	100	74	33	47	52	49	67	47	.....	.....	225	209	118	124	.....	.....	8.00	9.00	.....	.....	30	31	22	17	19.6	15.0
Wyoming	98	75	77	72	51	50	83	50	76	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	101	.....	.....	8.20	8.50	.....	.....	32	40	24	23	21.0	19.2
Colorado	87	70	48	76	44	65	50	58	62	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	150	.....	.....	7.60	9.00	.....	.....	30	37	23	23	20.6	17.0
New Mexico	103	120	75	133	58	72	98	60	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	160	212	220	13.00	18.00	.....	22.1	36	42	23	29	18.6	18.0
Arizona	113	114	.....	117	74	76	70	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	93	.....	279	8.90	13.00	.....	.....	38	43	28	31	26.0	22.0
Utah	80	95	85	115	41	55	54	85	66	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	75	.....	.....	7.30	7.50	.....	.....	35	40	18	26	14.2	17.0
Nevada	125	155	.....	.....	65	80	95	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	90	.....	.....	8.00	9.50	.....	.....	40	44	35	29	25.0	26.0
Idaho	81	75	80	112	48	53	68	85	100	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	90	.....	.....	10.30	9.50	.....	.....	34	43	19	21	17.4	13.6
Washington	103	85	94	126	61	59	60	90	100	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	100	.....	.....	13.70	11.30	.....	.....	43	44	24	25	19.6	19.0
Oregon	104	97	98	.....	53	51	73	90	109	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	79	.....	.....	9.60	10.00	.....	.....	40	43	24	27	18.9	19.0
California	112	100	100	88	54	57	58	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	80	222	146	12.40	12.10	.....	24.0	43	46	26	28	25.8	24.0
United States	97.1	84.2	64.4	87.4	35.0	37.8	49.7	53.7	70.5	54.4	95.7	100.3	211.4	215.9	114.8	122.7	128.4	123.3	10.97	11.87	20.7	23.5	33.2	36.8	20.5	22.9	19.3	19.6

AVERAGES OF PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS, AUGUST 1, 1923.

Comparable Prices for Recent Years also Shown.

[Prices of articles quoted below are averages of reports of county crop reporters, weighted according to relative importance of county and State.]

Date.	Wheat, per bushel.	Corn, per bushel.	Oats, per bushel.	Barley, per bushel.	Rye, per bushel.	Buckwheat, per bushel.	Potatoes, per bushel.	Sweet potatoes, per bushel.	Flaxseed, per bushel.	Apples, per bushel.	Hay, per ton.	Cotton, per pound.	Butter, per pound.	Eggs, per dozen.	Chickens, per pound.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1913, Aug. 1	77.1	65.4	37.6	50.8	60.7	72.4	69.2	94.1	118.6	80.6	10.43	11.5	24.9	17.2	12.4
1914, Aug. 1	76.5	76.8	36.7	45.1	61.0	81.2	87.1	97.5	150.7	79.9	10.76	12.4	23.7	18.2	12.8
1915, Aug. 1	106.5	78.9	45.4	56.7	89.0	89.2	56.3	85.8	144.6	70.1	10.19	8.1	24.2	17.0	12.2
1916, Aug. 1	107.1	79.4	40.1	59.3	83.4	89.0	95.4	87.1	178.1	80.4	9.89	12.6	26.1	20.7	13.8
1917, Aug. 1	228.9	196.6	73.7	114.5	178.1	189.3	170.8	129.3	271.6	127.0	12.90	24.3	34.0	29.8	17.1
1918, Aug. 1	204.5	159.7	73.0	110.0	163.9	192.7	141.6	144.7	410.5	128.1	15.92	27.8	39.7	34.4	22.6
1919, Aug. 1	217.2	191.2	75.3	118.7	149.7	165.9	192.8	167.9	540.6	174.7	20.16	32.5	48.2	39.3	25.9
1920, Aug. 1	232.2	163.7	81.9	121.0	168.6	181.3	302.9	223.5	303.7	198.4	20.89	36.8	52.0	40.0	27.4
1921, Aug. 1	104.8	61.7	33.8	49.4	98.1	119.7	136.9	144.1	162.1	171.2	11.73	9.8	34.1	26.6	21.2
1922, Aug. 1	97.1	64.4	35.0	49.7	70.5	95.7	114.8	128.4	211.4	133.6	10.97	20.7	33.2	20.5	19.3
Sept. 1	88.1	62.7	32.2	45.7	63.3	86.3	88.0	107.6	190.1	109.8	10.58	21.1	33.5	22.7	18.5
Oct. 1	90.4	61.6	34.5	46.7	63.2	84.1	69.6	94.8	188.1	109.6	10.78	20.0	36.2	30.5	18.7
Nov. 1	97.8	62.9	38.2	51.6	67.2	80.3	62.8	80.7	210.7	98.5	10.96	22.4	38.5	37.6	18.5
Dec. 1	100.9	65.7	39.4	52.5	69.2	88.5	58.2	77.1	211.4	99.3	11.81	23.8	42.0	46.1	17.5
1923, Jan. 1	105.6	69.6	41.2	58.6	72.2	89.5	59.3	82.9	224.2	114.8	11.84	24.5	43.8	44.2	17.1
Feb. 1	103.7	70.7	41.8	55.0	71.2	87.5	64.7	87.3	235.6	124.0	12.12	25.9	42.3	33.5	17.8
Mar. 1	105.1	74.3	43.1	57.4	70.8	89.8	63.6	92.3	255.1	136.0	11.96	27.7	41.8	30.4	18.7
Apr. 1	106.9	76.3	43.9	58.6	69.4	95.4	73.6	98.6	268.0	147.1	12.40	28.4	41.4	21.8	19.0
May 1	109.8	83.0	45.7	60.7	72.1	94.5	81.3	103.8	291.0	161.0	12.69	26.9	40.3	22.5	19.6
June 1	106.6	85.0	44.9	60.9	66.3	102.2	76.6	105.8	255.2	173.9	12.95	25.6	38.5	21.8	19.9
July 1	95.1	86.5	42.5	55.7	58.2	102.4	83.1	114.0	241.7	182.1	11.69	26.2	37.3	20.9	19.7
Aug. 1	84.2	87.4	37.8	53.7	54.4	100.3	122.7	123.3	215.9	131.2	11.87	23.5	36.8	22.9	19.6

Estimated Farm Price of Important Products, July 15, 1922 and 1923.

State.	Beans (dry), per bushel.		Cottonseed, per ton.		Hay, per ton. Timothy.		Hay, per ton. Clover.		Hay, per ton. Alfalfa.		Hay, per ton. Prairie.		Clover seed, per bushel. As sold.		Clover seed, per bushel. As bought.		Timothy seed, per bushel. As sold.		Timothy seed, per bushel. As bought.		Alfalfa seed, per bushel. As sold.		Alfalfa seed, per bushel. As bought.		Bran, per ton. As bought.		Cottonseed meal, per ton. As bought.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Maine	5.41	5.80	.....	.....	22.00	14.00	20.00	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.50	15.30	.....	.....	4.20	4.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	38.90	59.00	53.20
New Hampshire	5.77	5.20	.....	.....	25.00	21.00	21.00	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	16.10	.....	.....	4.60	4.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	37.60	56.00	53.40
Vermont	5.01	5.15	.....	.....	24.00	18.60	20.00	17.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.40	13.70	.....	.....	4.10	4.40	.....	.....	14.10	.....	29.00	37.30	59.00	56.00
Massachusetts	5.50	5.60	.....	.....	27.00	25.70	25.00	23.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.80	16.00	.....	.....	4.90	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	38.00	58.00	53.10
Rhode Island	5.40	5.00	.....	.....	33.00	24.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	17.00	.....	.....	4.50	4.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	38.60	57.00	56.00
Connecticut	5.40	5.30	.....	.....	30.00	24.50	28.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	20.00	.....	.....	5.00	5.80	.....	.....	18.00	19.60	31.00	37.20	50.00	56.50
New York	4.35	4.40	.....	.....	18.30	15.40	15.60	13.00	16.20	14.70	.....	.....	.....	14.20	15.40	14.10	.....	3.80	4.10	4.10	.....	12.60	13.60	14.10	29.00	35.90	55.00	55.80
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	23.60	21.00	21.10	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	14.00	.....	.....	4.00	4.60	.....	.....	13.20	13.50	32.00	39.50	62.00	57.00
Pennsylvania	5.00	4.60	.....	.....	16.00	16.40	14.00	15.10	18.00	18.00	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	15.00	14.00	3.40	3.50	4.20	4.10	10.00	12.00	12.60	14.10	32.00	36.10	60.00	55.00
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	19.30	16.30	17.00	18.00	19.60	.....	.....	.....	10.50	13.50	13.40	.....	.....	4.00	4.50	.....	.....	12.50	17.30	34.00	38.00	.....	47.50
Maryland	5.00	4.70	.....	.....	17.00	18.10	16.00	16.90	22.00	18.70	.....	.....	11.80	10.80	13.00	13.10	3.20	4.30	3.70	4.10	12.00	.....	11.70	13.50	32.00	38.70	58.00	55.60
Virginia	4.50	4.40	.....	.....	19.00	19.90	18.20	17.30	22.00	22.50	.....	.....	12.30	13.30	15.00	14.70	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.10	12.00	.....	14.30	13.30	36.00	39.00	54.00	52.70
West Virginia	4.95	5.70	.....	.....	16.50	20.00	14.70	19.50	16.70	23.00	.....	.....	10.00	12.70	17.60	16.20	2.50	4.40	4.60	4.70	.....	12.50	15.00	.....	35.00	38.60	60.00	57.50
North Carolina	3.25	3.50	36.50	46.90	23.60	22.70	20.70	21.00	21.80	20.70	14.70	13.30	14.50	14.10	15.20	14.30	4.50	4.60	5.00	4.80	8.70	.....	14.00	14.30	36.70	43.20	45.80	46.50
South Carolina	.....	3.90	40.00	43.00	.....	29.00	.....	23.00	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	40.50	47.00	45.70
Georgia	3.00	3.10	38.40	43.30	26.80	28.00	19.60	27.70	23.50	26.00	14.30	18.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	43.10	47.60	46.90
Florida	3.00	4.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.00	45.50	51.50	50.00
Ohio	5.69	4.50	.....	.....	11.00	11.90	9.00	10.60	13.00	11.70	.....	.....	11.20	10.20	13.90	12.90	2.90	3.30	3.60	3.90	11.70	14.00	12.90	13.30	29.00	34.70	53.00	51.10
Indiana	5.17	5.10	.....	.....	12.00	13.40	10.00	11.80	12.00	13.50	6.00	7.70	10.80	10.10	12.80	12.40	3.00	3.00	3.60	3.80	11.30	12.80	12.60	15.30	26.00	33.60	55.00	53.20
Illinois	5.50	4.70	.....	.....	12.50	14.00	10.50	13.00	13.10	15.90	12.00	12.50	10.80	11.30	12.60	13.40	3.00	3.20	3.50	3.90	10.80	12.30	12.60	15.00	25.00	30.40	51.00	52.00
Michigan	4.80	3.65	.....	.....	13.00	11.80	11.00	10.50	12.50	12.20	10.00	8.00	11.80	9.80	14.00	13.00	3.00	3.10	3.90	3.80	12.10	10.70	16.20	16.00	29.00	34.30	55.00	56.20
Wisconsin	4.95	4.55	.....	.....	16.20	13.50	15.00	12.40	19.00	20.00	11.00	10.00	10.30	10.80	13.80	13.40	3.10	3.30	4.00	4.20	.....	14.50	14.10	15.80	22.00	27.00	51.50	54.60
Minnesota	4.30	4.40	.....	.....	11.50	12.40	11.50	12.20	13.10	13.80	8.00	9.00	10.50	11.80	12.60	14.10	2.90	3.30	3.70	4.00	.....	18.00	.....	21.00	20.40	26.00	.....	45.00
Iowa	5.42	4.80	.....	.....	9.90	12.40	9.50	11.70	11.30	15.10	8.10	11.10	11.40	11.60	11.80	12.70	2.20	3.00	2.50	3.50	9.50	12.50	9.60	13.90	25.00	30.00	56.00	50.30
Missouri	4.75	5.20	45.00	50.00	10.20	13.50	10.70	14.00	12.20	14.20	8.00	11.50	11.60	11.20	12.80	12.20	3.10	3.10	4.30	4.50	11.00	11.00	13.10	12.50	25.00	30.00	45.80	53.10
North Dakota	4.00	5.10	.....	.....	12.00	.....	10.00	.....	12.00	13.00	7.50	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	4.57	4.20	.....	.....	6.60	13.40	8.20	12.80	9.00	9.90	6.80	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.90	.....	.....	.....	9.10	12.30	10.40	.....	27.50	28.00	.....	.....
Nebraska	4.20	4.10	.....	.....	8.70	10.40	8.60	9.90	9.00	10.50	7.50	9.10	10.00	.....	12.00	.....	.....	2.50	4.00	4.20	8.50	11.80	10.00	12.40	28.50	29.10	.....	.....
Kansas	4.50	4.40	.....	.....	9.70	11.50	10.00	12.00	8.70	10.20	6.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	14.60	.....	.....	.....	3.50	9.50	9.00	9.80	10.10	18.70	25.40	44.50	50.00
Kentucky	4.80	5.30	.....	.....	15.50	17.40	14.80	16.40	15.20	16.00	.....	.....	10.00	12.70	13.90	13.90	3.20	4.00	4.20	4.10	.....	10.20	13.60	12.40	31.00	36.10	42.00	50.00
Tennessee	4.20	4.00	37.10	47.00	15.20	20.30	13.70	19.50	19.00	20.00	10.00	12.30	12.60	12.30	15.60	14.60	4.20	3.30	4.30	4.50	.....	13.50	14.50	14.00	31.50	37.00	41.00	48.00
Alabama	1.90	3.60	35.00	40.00	22.00	25.00	20.00	23.00	21.00	20.00	11.00	13.60	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	6.30	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	35.00	36.70	49.00	47.20
Mississippi	.....	.....	35.50	44.00	20.00	.....	16.00	20.00	23.00	22.80	13.00	11.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	32.00	39.50	55.00	49.20
Louisiana	.....	.....	29.80	38.00	20.60	22.50	17.00	19.00	24.50	29.00	13.20	12.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.70	31.00	53.30	46.00
Texas	3.60	4.40	36.00	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	36.00	52.00	50.00
Oklahoma	.....	4.30	.....	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	11.20	7.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	8.70	.....	12.20	24.00	30.00	56.00	52.00
Arkansas	4.50	5.30	40.00	44.20	17.30	19.00	15.30	19.10	17.40	20.00	11.10	15.00	11.10	.....	13.20	.....	4.00	.....	4.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.70	35.60	52.10	52.00
Montana	3.60	4.10	.....	.....	13.70	13.50	14.20	13.00	10.00	12.00	9.00	9.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.30	.....	.....	28.00	30.60	.....	.....
Wyoming	3.75	4.30	.....	.....	10.00	13.30	.....	.....	10.30	12.20	11.00	14.50	.....	.....	.....	14.70	.....	.....	4.50	5.30	9.00	12.40	9.60	13.50	27.30	35.00	50.00	.....
Colorado	3.50	4.60	.....	.....	7.00	15.00	6.00	12.00	7.00	12.00	7.00	11.00	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.60	10.40	10.80	12.00	28.00	35.20	.....	50.00
New Mexico	3.60	5.40	30.00	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	11.00	16.70	9.00	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.20	.....	12.00	12.90	36.00	37.50	56.00	53.00
Arizona	4.25	4.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	14.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	16.20	42.00	44.50	.....	56.10
Utah	4.00	3.60	.....	.....	8.00	11.00	7.00	10.20	7.00	9.00	6.00	8.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.10	.....	.....	23.00	32.70	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	18.00	.....	.....	8.00	11.10	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.90	.....	42.20	.....	.....
Idaho	2.80	4.30	.....	.....	12.50	13.00	11.80	12.00	8.90	9.00	.....	6.00	10.50	10.40	18.00	15.30	2.20	3.30	3.60	.....	10.50	9.00	14.40	13.90	30.00	31.90	.....	.....
Washington	.....	4.60	.....	.....	18.00	15.40	.....	12.60	13.70	13.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	16.00	.....	.....	5.10	4.80	.....	.....	.....	15.00	35.00	35.00	.....	.....
Oregon	4.80	4.00	.....	.....	13.00	12.70	10.00	10.90	11.00	12.20	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.80	.....	.....	.....	4.50	.....	.....	.....	16.90	35.00	34.20	.....	50.00
California	3.90	3.30	.....	.....	.....	14.20	.....	11.30	10.00	13.20	.....	10.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	10.70	14.00	11.10	42.00	39.10	50.00	.....
United States	4.29	3.94	36.92	41.42	14.33	14.86	12.82	13.52	10.61	12.45	7.68	9.17	11.00	10.94	14.04	13.55	2.53	3.16	3.79	4.03	9.00	10.25	11.38	12.17	28.29	33.27	51.06	50.36

Farm Price Comparisons.

Prices Expressed as Per Cents of the Pre-War (1910-1914) Average Prices for the Corresponding Months.

Product.	1922 June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	1923 Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.
Wheat	128	117	114	101	103	111	117	121	116	118	120	122	117	109	99
Corn	91	90	91	86	88	99	112	120	119	123	123	128	126	125	123
Oats	92	89	87	82	88	99	101	107	106	107	108	111	107	102	94
Barley	89	85	87	77	78	86	87	96	86	91	91	94	94	91	94
Rye	120	107	101	88	86	92	93	101	98	99	96	100	96	80	78
Buckwheat	129	130	123	116	116	112	124	127	123	127	132	129	135	130	129
Flaxseed	135	133	124	111	112	130	136	138	138	147	155	165	145	144	126
Potatoes	150	139	129	109	101	105	96	95	98	95	108	117	110	112	138
Sweet potatoes	126	130	133	115	112	106	107	104	105	105	106	106	110	124	128
Apples	174	195	169	156	159	136	129	121	120	125	129	143	142	178	166
Hay	103	99	95	91	93	94	102	101	101	99	102	104	105	97	103
Cotton	147	161	163	182	179	211	220	199	212	223	229	213	202	206	185
Butter	143	143	141	136	140	144	148	154	156	161	163	163	164	163	156
Eggs	127	124	119	118	137	147	154	149	127	141	127	135	131	125	133
Chickens	172	171	161	155	158	162	162	160	163	167	165	166	169	166	163

Product.	1922 June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	1923 Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.
Hogs	127	126	114	198	113	112	114	111	107	101	98	99	89	92	....
Beef cattle	107	108	103	102	103	102	101	109	169	106	105	105	107	107	....
Veal calves	113	111	111	115	116	114	112	119	124	118	115	117	113	119	....
Sheep	128	134	135	130	138	141	143	150	150	147	142	140	135	141	....
Lambs	157	157	166	167	183	179	185	185	182	177	165	170	170	174	....
Cows	111	111	107	107	106	103	106	114	113	113	114	113	113	115	....
Horses	61	62	61	60	59	58	58	58	59	59	59	61	60	60	....
Wool	187	186	178	183	188	193	204	191	191	199	218	234	237	219	....
Beans, dry	194	187	178	141	149	166	171	188	199	197	197	188	175	171	....
Cabbage	139	116	104	102	107	110	109	125	134	160	177	187	170	150	....
Onions	216	167	140	127	124	128	131	155	154	146	155	155	175	170	....
Clover seed	128	123	110	100	112	120	125	125	122	121	118	118	119	123	....
Timothy seed	71	65	62	67	72	72	80	82	76	74	73	69	73	81	....
Broom corn	97	88	128	179	206	243	291	223	250	230	242	222	260	224	....
Cottonseed	172	172	165	131	161	207	204	198	206	209	216	207	197	193	....
Bran	113	108	104	99	108	119	121	125	126	133	133	135	133	128	....
Cottonseed meal	158	160	153	145	149	167	171	167	169	167	166	163	163	158	....
Peanuts	81	86	90	96	78	104	111	128	133	140	142	145	140	135	....
Peaches	....	126	122	121	123	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	141	....
Pears	....	....	136	....	128	138	117	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

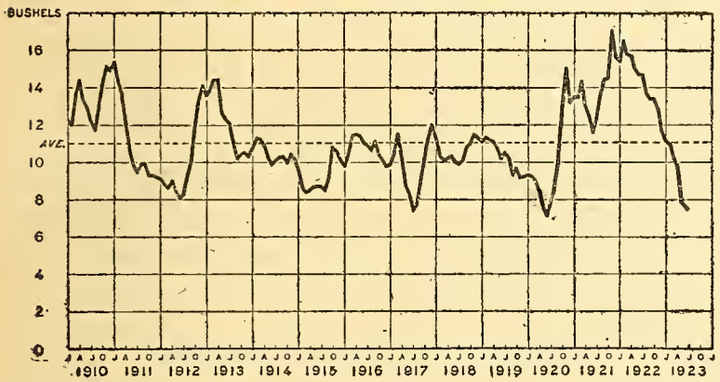
The cabbage acreage in Dakota County, Minnesota, was estimated at 128 in 1922 and this year there are around 85 acres.

Corn and Hog Ratios, 1910–1923.

Number of bushels of corn required to buy 100 pounds of live hogs, based on averages of farm prices of corn and of hogs for the month.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
	Bus.	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*
Average, 1910–1922	11.59	11.60	11.78	11.50	10.81	10.35	10.39	10.48	10.80	11.55	11.92	11.63	11.21
1910	12.2	12.0	13.6	14.4	13.3	12.9	12.2	11.7	13.0	14.2	15.1	14.9	13.3
1911	15.3	14.4	13.7	12.1	10.7	9.8	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.3	9.3	9.2	11.1
1912	9.1	8.8	8.6	9.0	8.4	8.1	8.3	9.1	10.1	12.0	13.2	14.1	9.9
1913	13.6	13.9	14.4	14.4	12.7	12.3	12.1	11.1	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.3	12.2
1914	10.8	11.3	11.2	10.9	10.3	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5
1915	9.5	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.5	9.2	10.8	10.6	10.1	9.2
1916	9.8	10.5	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.0	10.9	10.6	11.1	10.4	10.1	9.8	10.7
1917	9.9	10.5	11.5	10.3	8.8	8.3	7.4	7.7	9.0	10.1	11.2	12.0	9.7
1918	11.2	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.8	11.0	11.5	11.3	10.6
1919	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.2	10.5	10.2	9.3	9.7	9.2	9.2	10.3
1920	9.3	9.2	8.9	8.4	7.6	7.1	7.8	8.5	10.1	13.0	15.0	13.2	9.8
1921	13.5	13.5	14.3	13.0	12.5	11.6	13.1	14.8	14.0	15.9	16.0	15.2	14.0
1922	15.4	16.5	15.8	15.7	15.0	14.7	14.7	13.7	13.4	13.4	12.8	11.7	14.4
1923	11.1	10.9	10.2	9.8	8.8	7.9	7.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Corn-Hog Ratio Curve, 1910–1923.



Trends of Monthly Crop Forecasts, 1912-1923.

Forecast of Production, by Months, with Preliminary and Final Estimates.

WINTER WHEAT.

Year.	May.	June.	July.	August production estimate.	Final estimate.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
1912	370,714	363,000	358,000	389,942	399,919
1913	513,571	492,000	483,000	510,519	523,561
1914	630,319	639,541	652,975	675,115	684,990
1915	692,924	675,500	668,291	656,866	673,947
1916	499,280	469,066	489,030	454,706	480,553
1917	366,116	373,032	402,378	417,347	412,901
1918	572,539	586,915	557,339	555,725	565,099
1919	899,915	892,822	838,582	715,301	760,377
1920	484,647	503,996	518,245	532,641	610,597
1921	629,287	578,342	573,930	543,879	600,316
1922	584,793	607,333	569,276	541,809	[1] 586,204
Average	567,646	561,959	555,550	544,895	572,588
1923	578,287	580,541	585,889	568,386	.....

RYE.

1916	44,255	43,537	44,001	41,884	48,862
1917	60,735	57,866	56,098	56,044	62,933
1918	82,629	81,046	81,604	76,687	91,041
1919	108,725	107,381	102,689	84,552	75,483
1920	79,789	80,006	81,997	77,893	60,490
1921	72,007	71,011	69,956	64,332	61,675
1922	79,152	80,815	81,998	79,623	[1] 95,497
Average	75,327	74,523	74,049	68,716	70,854
1923	74,510	72,473	68,704	64,774	.....

[1] Preliminary estimate.

Prices Paid to Producers and Market Prices of No. 2 Yellow Corn, July 6–August 10, 1923.

Through the cooperation of private and cooperative grain dealers operating in surplus grain producing regions, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is undertaking to secure prices of grains paid to producers on Friday of each week. It is planned to use these weekly reports in the construction of a current farm price index and in studies of margins between producers' and market prices. A part of this information is shown below.

The following table is based on price reports on No. 2 yellow corn received from dealers located in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska. The market prices for the same grade of corn represent average prices on actual sales at the various markets, weighted by the numbers of cars sold on each Friday.

Prices of No. 2 Yellow Corn Paid to Farmers by Grain Dealers Located at Shipping Points in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska, Compared with Market Prices.

	July 6.	July 13.	July 20.	July 27.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.
Illinois:	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Fairbury	80	80	80	80	79	.....
Grand Ridge	74.5	78.5	79	80	78.5	78
Odell	73	78	79	77	.....	77
Princeville	80	80	81	81	80	80.5
Towanda	77	76	78	78	76	76
Average price paid to producers	77	78	79	79	78	78
Market price at Chicago	84	90	89	90	[1] 88	[2] 88
Iowa:						
Belle Plain	75	75	76	76	75	75
Blanden	72	73	73	74	72.5	72.5
Eldridge	72	75	75	75	75	75
Elkhorn	73	73	74	74	.....	71
Average price paid to producers	73	74	74.5	75	74	73
Market price at—						
Omaha	79	85	83	82	[1] 82	[2] 80
Chicago	84	90	89	90	[1] 88	[2] 88
Nebraska:						
Beaver City	70	69	67	75	74	72
North Bend	71.5	72.5	72	72.5	73	69
Market price at—						
Omaha	79	85	83	82	[1] 82	[2] 80
Kansas City	82	92	86	88	[1] 88	[2] 84

[1] Aug. 2. [2] Aug. 9.

Carry-Over of Vegetable Seeds Low.

Vegetable seed dealers entered the season just passed with a large percentage of their stocks composed of new seed. In fact there probably is less old vegetable seeds in the country at this time than in several years. The vegetable seed situation almost always centers around the commercial production of this class of seeds and dealers are looking forward with greater than usual interest in the outcome of the 1923 harvest.

Imports have constituted a large part of the supply of certain vegetable seeds during the past five years; namely, about 90 per cent of the turnip and rutabaga seed, 65 per cent of the spinach, 60 per cent of the parsley, 55 per cent of the kale, 35 per cent of the cabbage, 20 per cent of the beet and parsnip, 12½ per cent of the radish, 10 per cent of the onion, and practically all of the kohlrabi and cauliflower seed consumed commercially in this country.

Recleaning Cowpea Seed Pays.

Practically all of the foreign matter and light weight and broken seed in cowpeas may be removed on the farm by running them through a small cleaning machine. The farm is the logical place for recleaning cowpeas, because the screenings can be utilized more profitably by the grower for feeding to live stock than by any other agency. Before cowpeas can command the highest price they must be recleaned, and the increased price justly goes to the person or agency performing such service. The impression prevails among some growers that recleaning is not necessary because they apparently obtain a high price for their stock without recleaning. This may be true to a limited extent, but the fact remains that if the standard of value for cowpeas is ever to be raised so that growers may hopefully expect a higher price for their product the quality must be improved.

Live Stock - Meats - Wool

Hogs Stronger on Lighter Supplies.

Surface indications, at least during the week ending Aug. 4, suggested some abatement in the near future of the abnormal summer runs of hogs. At some of the large markets, however, the tendency of Monday gluts continues and it is evident that the usual summer period of restricted supplies, if it arrives at all, will be brief. Early spring farrowed pigs are now arriving on the market and their seasonal increase probably will merge with the seasonal decrease of the fall contingent in such a manner that the usual summer scarcity will not occur.

Although hog prices responded promptly to supply figures, the advancing tendency of corn values served to maintain the unsatisfactory ratio between the two commodities, and partly as a result of this unfavorable relationship widespread liquidation of sows continued. A close count kept at St. Paul during the week under review revealed that of a drove of more than 3,000 hogs bought by a local killer, practically 75% were sows that had farrowed pigs. Less accurate investigations at other market centers revealed a proportionately large supply of sows, all of which indicates that finishers are endeavoring to reduce their hog operations. The fact that stock pigs have been moving rather slowly is another indication that finishers plan to watch not only the trend of the live market but also the status of the maturing corn crop before taking on more material for finishing.

The main factors underlying the hog market continued healthy. Probably never before during summer months have shippers been so active in the market. Their orders have been the "life" of the trade and serve as a barometer of unusually broad domestic consumption, a continuation of which is needed, not only to absorb the supply of hogs now on feed in the country but to reduce the burdensome accumulations of pork in storage.

As an illustration of the shipping activity, outsiders at Chicago during the first seven months of the year bought 1,455,000 hogs, as contrasted with 1,185,626 during the corresponding period of last year. Continued industrial activity will probably maintain and may enlarge the present broad domestic consumption of pork and pork products, but export buying, which has shown marked expansion for the year to date as contrasted with the year 1922, is probably destined for contraction.

Hog prices tended to widen, as butchers averaging 160–240 lbs. were in broader demand than heavier kinds and packing sows. The latter are high lard yielders and that commodity, contrary to its trend earlier in the year, is now accumulating, due in large part to curtailed export buying, although the outlet to that source continues fairly broad.

The fact that dressed pork is abundant and comparatively cheap probably constitutes a weakening factor in the outlet for common and medium dressed beef which at this season is synonymous with "grass" beef. Supplies of the latter are becoming more abundant every week as the season advances, and during the week under review accumulations in storage reached such proportions and the public showed such antipathy for it that a proportionately large supply had to be utilized for boning purposes. Grass cattle now predominate at most market centers, being supplemented by offerings that have been fed grain for periods of varying length. The percentage of highly finished grain-fed stock is small, and as good to choice grades of dressed beef are in urgent demand, especially during this period of industrial activity, two-way markets have been the rule. Grassers and short-feds are holding barely steady or are falling unevenly lower, while long-fed kinds are making new tops. Long-fed steers at Chicago at $11.80 were within 5¢ of the year's high, as were long yearlings there at $11.70, and the $12 steer is quotable at that market.

Desirable grain-fed yearlings have recovered most of their grade for grade desparity as contrasted with matured kinds and grain-fed cows and heifers, and even bulls are selling in line with the year's best time, but there is little to suggest any change in the market outlook for the lower grades which has consisted largely of grass feds. The season's initial arrivals of South Dakota grassers at Chicago during the week were in fair flesh but made unsatisfactory dressing percentages, a circumstance probably attributable to the uncured condition of the range. These steers averaged slightly over 1,100 lbs. and sold at $6.75–$6.90. Some 1,200-lb. Montanas were fleshier and made $7.50. Shipments of western grassers will probably be reduced until grass becomes less washy. Marketings of grass cattle from Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas pastures and ranges are at flood tide.

Sentiment underlying the stocker and feeder trade is mixed. Recent dry weather in the corn belt together with fly time and harvest operations on the farms have deterred prospective finishers, but in many districts showers and the passing of the harvest season have created more interest in buying. The fact that prices on kinds suitable for further growth and finish, in sympathy with lower grades of beef steers, have declined to levels as low or lower than any time last year is, of course, an additional incentive for buying. Recent declines of weighty, meaty, short-fed steers have induced some finishers to buy these for a short turn on corn, but advancing corn values probably will curtail such operations. The status of the stocker and feeder market this fall will depend to a measurable degree on the attitude of the public toward grass beef. If preference is shown for cheap pork over beef that lacks a corn flavor, values of grass steers will suffer in consequence and finishers will probably be able to procure kinds suitable for further finish at lower values than would be the case if killers had a ready outlet for their product and were keen competitors with stocker and feeder dealers.

Reduced receipts had little price-boosting effect on fat lambs. Values continued to hover around the year's low time. Western range offerings predominated and the killing quality of natives deteriorated, the latter event resulting in a liberal offering of native culls at many market centers. Shipper demand for fat lambs was probably the healthiest factor underlying the trade at Chicago, but the outlet at that market proved more or less unstable. Demand for feeding lambs was broad and choice handyweight feeders and choice killers sold relatively close together. Heavy lambs are being rather sharply discounted, many of these appearing in the native contingent and a moderate supply, some scaling around 100 lbs., in the western bands. In some instances finishers are taking weighty western lambs at prices 50¢–75¢ under choice handyweight feeders, the healthy status of the wool trade rather than price concessions probably being an incentive for taking these strongweights back to the country. The supply of breeding ewes arriving at market centers continued too meager to satisfy broad country demand and the disposition to buy ewes closely when at all suitable for breeding or feeding purposes has increased the scarcity of sheep going on killing account and thus assisted in advancing prices.

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week July 30–Aug. 4, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	July 23–28, 1923.	July 31–Aug. 5, 1922.	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	July 23–28, 1923.	July 31–Aug. 5, 1922.	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	July 23–28, 1923.	July 31–Aug. 5, 1922.	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	July 23–28, 1923.	July 31–Aug. 5, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	201	43	166	4.8	1.8	9.8	1,065	1,183	1,130	$6.54	$6.40	$6.12
901–1,000 lbs	549	208	325	13.1	8.7	19.2	940	942	955	6.36	6.52	6.31
801–900 lbs	970	358	565	23.1	14.9	33.4	852	852	845	5.73	5.65	6.00
701–800 lbs	1,370	500	217	32.6	20.9	12.8	758	755	735	5.57	5.70	6.14
700 lbs. down	1,111	1,286	421	26.4	53.7	24.8	578	599	581	5.03	5.64	5.84
Total	4,201	2,395	1,694	100.0	100.0	100.0	770	710	814	5.69	5.78	6.07

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week July 30–August 4, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	66,930	23,024	43,906	192,742	53,005	139,737	64,600	22,101	42,499
Denver [1]	3,897	1,417	2,027	7,353	1,939	6,100	8,785	7,078	2,025
East St. Louis	31,100	15,292	16,536	83,581	35,189	40,925	16,869	2,798	12,266
Fort Worth	38,712	12,489	21,063	5,493	1,336	3,632	3,310	944	2,217
Indianapolis [1]	10,596	5,853	4,536	51,562	24,527	24,654	2,709	1,160	1,398
Kansas City	79,375	39,452	39,224	46,882	16,735	30,033	26,844	6,947	19,628
Oklahoma City	14,361	4,292	9,826	5,366	578	4,834	296	171	19
Omaha	12,925	8,660	16,621	93,059	23,842	69,165	50,937	20,048	28,553
St. Joseph [1]	14,939	5,234	8,139	40,807	8,408	31,274	13,370	2,921	10,435
St. Paul [1]	22,315	10,550	13,996	34,467	3,368	30,686	4,934	1,959	2,968
Sioux City [1]	11,639	4,904	6,006	76,038	41,893	36,431	1,540	220	1,278
Wichita [1]	11,392	8,077	2,798	11,584	277	10,689	2,692	1,903	503
Total	318,141	139,244	184,679	648,934	211,097	428,160	196,886	68,250	123,729
Total July 23–28, 1923	335,487	130,881	192,656	621,636	183,693	424,832	188,047	60,546	124,429
Total July 31–Aug. 5, 1922	264,351	115,786	143,564	417,089	105,594	307,045	215,768	74,938	136,716

[1] Week ending Friday, Aug. 3.

Memorium Day Interrupts Trade in Live Stock.

Indications of rapidly approaching important seasonal alterations in the status of the market and the type of supplies to pass through the channels of consumption were outstanding features in the three principal branches of the live-stock trade at all of the leading centers for the week ending August 11. The period brought no sensational changes in the various factors and influences more or less intimately governing the price of beef, pork, and mutton on the hoof as revealed by a comparison of closing quotations with those current a week ago.

Trade late in the week responded slightly to the unusual situation arising from the general suspension of most business as a mark of respect for our late President, Warren G. Harding. Although only one or two of the larger stockyards closed, the majority of packers curtailed their operations and trade reflected a slight setback as a result of the interruption of the regular week-end program.

Fluctuations were recorded in the general price list, but nothing very startling developed. There was some tendency toward a widening of the range of prices for the extremes of quality in cattle and swine, while on the other hand in sheep and lambs the price spread narrowed. However, trade was again somewhat erratic, minor influences in many instances being overplayed. But the undertone was healthy and none of the leading markets reported much of the sluggishness which characterized trade during earlier weeks when supplies were extremely liberal.

Although swine receipts were slightly less than those of a week ago, the marketward movement was appreciably heavier than that recorded earlier in the season. On the other hand, the immediate liquidation of cattle and sheep holdings has shown a slight tendency to decrease and receipts at 10 important markets were under those of a year ago. However, St. Louis drew its second largest run of sheep and lambs of the season.

Some premiums were paid for finished beef cattle as compared with other grades. The crop of long-feds is becoming scarcer and as the great western ranges start to pour their annual flood of bovine stock on the markets the price spread may be expected to widen. A generally broad outlet for all offerings carrying a hard grain finish was in evidence, and under active buying pressure top prices reached new high levels for the season. At Chicago matured steers topped at $12.45 and long yearlings reached $12.10. Omaha reported a new top of $11.80 on a six-car string and Kansas City buyers paid up to $11.70 and $11.25 for choice bullocks and mixed yearlings, respectively.

Unevenness marked the widening of the price spread between grain and grass fed cattle. In some instances advances on long-feds carried the common and medium grades upward, while at some of the river markets the lower grades suffered losses.

At Chicago the western contingent comprised little more than an advance guard of the big crop expected to come later. The bulk of this supply consisted of 60 cars of Montanas, most of which went to the shambles at $6.90 to $8.25, with the lighter end going to feeders around $6.10. Southwest grass cattle are moving freely and at Kansas City straight grass fat steers predominated during the past week, while Omaha drew a fairly small contingent, most of which went to feeders at $6 to $8. Apparently feeders in that section were encouraged by the recent bulge in prices for finished fat cattle and are willing to restock their feed lots despite the present high price of corn.

Marketings of swine were somewhat curtailed and the quality of the offerings fell below the average of standard of the last few weeks. This fact was taken by the trade as indicative of an approach of the end of the record liquidation which has occurred at practically all markets this summer. However, it seems probable that the customary lull between the marketing of fall and spring pigs will be brief this year and no dearth of hogs is expected at any of the markets. Due somewhat to abnormal supplies and the uncertainty of the immediate future, trade has shown irregular trends and has been "flighty" at times, responding quickly to external influences.

Trade at Chicago was featured by the persistency of the $8 hog, this heretofore elusive porker being in evidence for several days. Under buying pressure from shippers the top was pushed up to $8.30, the high mark for a long time. Similar price bulges were reported at other centers, some river points reporting previous crests of $7.75 regained. However, heavier supplies late in the week forced prices to lower levels.

Big packers were not enthusiastic followers of the advance and in most instances stayed out of the market until after the shipping orders were completed, and then made a strong play for steady or lower values. This was partially responsible for the widening in the price spread, as in the majority of cases the shippers gleaned practically all of the desirable grades, leaving mostly mixed and packing hogs for the big operators. When, however, the large killers purchased the good and choice light hogs at Chicago, prices usually advanced, in some instances reaching $8.

Lamb trade displayed some unusual features. With the curtailment of native offerings and a broad outlet for feeders, the supply of cull lambs was materially reduced, especially at Chicago. Call for cheap lamb cuts improved and killers found keener competition for slaughtering lambs lacking finish. Accordingly, these gained in value, while the others showed little price change. Thus the price range was narrowed.

One of the remarkable features of the market was the urgency of feeders to fill their orders for lambs, and this brought about the unusual situation where feeder buyers in many instances outbid the killers. At Chicago there was little sorting of western lambs as feeders paid right up to slaughter prices for the "outs" and in some cases paid a premium, even though the top was around $12.85. Omaha runs included many feeding lambs, and a broad country outlet resulted in about the same conditions prevailing there as at Chicago, with even a greater premium being paid for some of the "thin" lambs to go back to the country.

The approach of the fall run was apparent in recent arrivals at Chicago. Aged western stock was in greater evidence and was taken to indicate that a liberal movement may be expected around September 1. Included in the supply were 11 decks of 2 and 3 year old Montana wethers which sold from $8.50 to $8.75.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending August 11, 1923, 446,203 pounds; value, $101,203. Imports through the port at Boston, 577,753; value, $202,348.

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week August 6–11, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Aug. 6–11, 1923.	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 7–12, 1922.	Aug. 6–11, 1922.	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 7–12, 1922.	Aug. 6–11, 1923.	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 7–12, 1922.	Aug. 6–11, 1923.	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 7–12, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	185	201	390	6.4	4.8	15.9	1,096	1,065	1,090	$6.92	$6.54	$6.22
901–1,000 lbs	336	549	326	11.6	13.1	13.3	923	940	943	6.24	6.36	6.37
801–900 lbs	519	970	620	17.9	23.1	25.2	841	852	837	6.08	5.73	5.82
701–800 lbs	749	1,370	403	25.6	32.6	16.4	755	758	750	5.72	5.57	5.86
700 lbs. down	1,113	1,111	719	38.5	26.4	29.2	600	578	574	5.37	5.03	5.68
Total	2,893	4,201	2,458	100.0	100.0	100.0	752	770	800	5.87	5.69	5.97

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week of August 6-11, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	69,406	18,555	50,851	179,024	41,467	137,557	55,493	20,348	35,145
Denver [1]	4,934	2,310	2,416	7,905	2,524	5,086	3,014	1,725	1,351
East St. Louis	34,769	19,220	16,681	76,388	34,388	37,171	14,134	4,510	8,846
Fort Worth	33,567	12,764	21,649	5,777	1,684	3,878	3,172	720	1,643
Indianapolis [1]	8,229	4,882	4,522	44,305	20,579	28,536	2,240	785	1,672
Kansas City	90,113	51,456	39,657	44,609	17,044	27,984	17,902	4,999	13,677
Oklahoma City	11,715	3,265	8,576	9,132	1,228	7,371	277	15	63
Omaha	28,596	10,962	16,875	70,329	17,309	52,717	29,524	9,784	17,989
St. Joseph [1]	16,719	7,857	8,580	43,914	8,996	33,417	9,304	1,906	7,433
St. Paul [1]	17,252	6,434	10,786	26,606	2,717	23,205	3,413	386	3,027
Sioux City [1]	10,414	5,570	5,356	54,124	25,155	30,024	2,103	1,079	991
Wichita [1]	12,154	9,671	2,574	11,884	300	11,178	461	359	322
Total	337,868	152,946	188,523	573,997	173,391	398,124	141,037	46,610	92,159
Total July 30–Aug. 4, 1923	331,135	139,244	184,678	648,934	211,097	428,160	196,886	68,250	123,729
Total Aug. 7–12, 1922	332,360	156,627	166,104	415,176	103,058	308,673	205,668	77,320	127,721

[1] Week ending Friday, Aug. 10.

Meat Markets Uneven.

The demand for fresh meats at eastern markets was uneven and fluctuating during the week ending Aug. 3. A seasonal increase in the supply of medium and common grades of beef and veal resulted in declining prices on these grades, while the better grades were steady to higher. At eastern markets lamb and mutton prices made substantial gains, while at Chicago lamb was weak to lower and mutton about steady. Fresh pork cuts were mostly weak to lower, although slight gains were made on light and medium weight loins late in the week at Chicago.

Beef.—While choice steer beef was on sale on all markets, it constituted only a small percentage of the moderate receipts, the bulk being medium and common kinds. At eastern markets good and choice steers were steady to 50¢ higher, while the poorer grades were weak to unevenly lower, which resulted in a widening price spread. This, however, is a seasonal condition and is expected to continue. Medium grass steers sold mostly from $13–$16, while common kinds went as low as $9–$10. At New York a few choice steers sold up to $20 with most sales of that grade from $18–$19.

Good cows were not plentiful at eastern markets, and sold fairly well, a few bringing up to $16, while some sales of choice heifers were made up to $19 at New York.

At Chicago the general quality of the moderate supplies of steer beef was considerably below the average, medium and good grades constituting the bulk of the offerings. Most sales of these grades were around 50¢ lower than during the preceding week, while choice steers were unchanged and common around $1 lower. Offerings of good cows were light, and prices advanced around 50¢. The bulk were largely western grassers with only a limited number grading better than cutters.

The supply of bulls was limited but the demand was also very slow. Medium and good bulls sold from $9–$12 at New York and a few of the better grades at $10–$11.50 at Boston. At Chicago, under a slow demand, prices on bologna bulls declined around $1 during the week.

Kosher beef trade was fair at New York and prices advanced around $1. At Boston, however, the demand was limited, with a decline of $1 late in the week. Philadelphia and Chicago prices were unchanged for the week.

Veal.—Heavy veal was in liberal supply at all eastern markets and forced price declines of $1–$4. The light supply of good and choice light veal sold readily at firm to higher prices, a few selling up to $24 at New York, although the practical top was around $22. Around 250 Canadian veal were on sale at that market, but the average quality was lower than previous shipments.

At Chicago choice veal was in light supply, and prices held steady, although there was a decline of $1 on other grades. Western grass veal was plentiful while good country-dressed calves were scarce.

Lamb.—The average quality of lamb on sale at New York showed some improvement over the preceding week. Good and choice grades made up the bulk of the receipts. At Boston very few of choice grade were included in the moderate receipts. Price advances were made at all eastern markets on all grades, with Philadelphia showing the greatest gains.

At Chicago, although supplies were only moderate, prices showed a general decline of $1 on all grades with some sales off more, due to a slow bearish demand.

The supply of mutton at eastern markets and Chicago was light and prices were firm to unevenly higher under a fair to good demand. Choice wethers sold up to $20 at New York in a small way with good stock at $15–$17 mostly.

Pork.—Eastern fresh pork markets were weak and unsettled, with a lower tendency. Light-weight loins were in best demand, but the outlet for the heavier averages showed some improvement over the preceding week. At Boston a considerable tonnage of pork cuts was carried over from the previous week and sold below the market for fresh stock which caused some unevenness in prices. At Chicago prices on loins were steady to slightly higher, while other cuts were mostly unchanged.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Aug. 4 amounted to 816 bales, weighing 318,229 pounds, valued at $72,124. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 2,571 bales, 1,256,780 pounds, valued at $403,626.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of July 30–August 4, 1923, With Comparisons.

(In dollars per 100 pounds.)

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	July 23–28, 1923.	July 31–Aug. 5, 1922.	Three year average.[1]	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	July 23–28, 1923.	July 31–Aug. 5, 1922.	Three year average.[1]
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice	$17.50	$17.70	$15.80	$19.73	$18.70	$18.40	$16.50	$20.44
Good	16.30	16.50	14.65	18.02	17.05	17.05	14.70	18.37
Medium	14.80	15.40	13.40	15.43	14.70	15.30	12.00	15.83
Common	13.10	13.50	10.60	12.73	11.35	12.80	9.00	12.80
Cow—								
Good	12.30	12.85	11.80	14.75	13.45	13.30	11.00	[2] 12.75
Medium	10.95	11.65	10.80	13.42	11.95	12.30	9.70	13.07
Common	8.70	9.40	8.90	11.55	10.50	11.50	8.50	11.20
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Common	8.32	9.08	7.68	9.60	.....	.....	7.50	10.55
Veal:								
Choice	17.70	18.10	16.40	19.97	20.30	19.50	17.00	21.58
Good	15.70	17.10	14.50	17.90	17.80	17.60	14.00	18.83
Medium	13.70	14.80	12.50	15.90	13.80	14.25	11.50	16.27
Common	9.70	11.10	10.50	13.73	10.30	11.30	10.50	14.03
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12–16 lbs. average	18.50	17.50	25.00	[2] 26.00	19.50	18.50	25.00	[2] 25.75
Loins:								
8–10 lbs. average	18.70	18.00	24.30	29.53	19.00	19.40	23.00	28.37
10–12 lbs. average	16.20	15.80	21.30	26.97	17.75	17.00	22.50	26.50
12–14 lbs. average	13.70	13.35	18.25	23.92	15.45	16.05	20.90	24.00
14–16 lbs. average	11.50	11.50	15.20	20.00	13.25	14.10	18.10	21.63
16 lbs. and over	10.50	10.50	13.20	[2] 15.90	12.10	13.05	16.40	[2] 17.40
Shoulders:								
Skinned	9.25	9.30	14.00	17.02	10.75	10.05	15.50	17.97
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs. average	9.25	9.25	14.50	16.37	9.90	9.50	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	8.75	8.75	13.50	15.37	.....	.....	15.50	16.17
Butts:								
Boston style	11.20	11.10	16.70	20.00	12.05	12.50	18.20	20.23
Spare ribs	6.90	6.60	7.50	[2] 8.00	8.50	8.00	9.25	[2] 8.38
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	26.60	28.10	26.50	27.27	26.30	23.80	25.50	25.90
Good	24.50	26.10	24.50	25.00	23.80	21.80	22.50	23.60
Medium	22.60	23.00	22.00	22.33	21.10	19.50	21.50	21.33
Common	16.50	17.40	18.00	18.33	17.10	15.30	20.00	17.87
Mutton:								
Good	13.50	14.90	14.50	14.17	16.30	14.70	14.50	15.57
Medium	11.50	12.60	11.00	11.50	14.30	12.70	11.25	13.35
Common	9.00	9.30	7.00	8.67	12.80	11.00	8.50	10.10

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Aug. 2–7, 1920; Aug. 1–6, 1921, and July 31–Aug. 5, 1922.
[2] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of July 30–August 4, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars, per 100 pounds.]

Commodity.	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	July 23–28, 1923.	July 31–Aug. 5, 1922.	Three year average.[1]
Hams, No. 1, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	$24.38	$24.25	$30.25	$34.63
Hams, No. 2, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	20.88	20.38	27.25	31.92
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 lbs. average	13.00	13.00	17.88	19.96
Bacon, No. 1, 6–8 lbs. average	31.50	30.75	34.50	41.17
Bacon, No. 2, 6–8 lbs. average	24.25	23.75	27.25	31.00
Bellies, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	13.12	13.12	16.12	18.50
Backs, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	11.00	11.00	13.12	15.08
Pure lard, tierces	12.38	12.88	13.75	16.42
Compound lard, tierces	13.00	13.38	13.25	14.71

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Aug. 2–7, 1920; Aug. 1–6, 1921; and July 31–Aug. 5, 1922.

Hot Weather Slows Down Fresh Meat Trade.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Trade in wholesale fresh-meat markets was rather quiet during the week ended August 9. Warm weather, combined with the holiday which occurred on Friday, had a deterring effect on buyers, who operated for the most part in a hand-to-mouth fashion. At most eastern centers the trend of beef prices was downward, except on the better grades.

The veal market was rather erratic, declines of 50¢ to $1 at some markets being counterbalanced by advances of $2 to $4 at others. Much the same was true of lamb. Mutton was in light supply, and prices ranged from firm to $2 higher. The fresh-pork market was generally firm, although most of the strength was confined to loins, advances of $1 to $2 being rather common. Other pork cuts averaged nearly steady. The Chicago market followed a rather independent course. At that point beef and lamb were practically unchanged, veal was $1 to $2 higher, mutton $1 higher, and pork loins $2 to $4 higher. Other pork cuts averaged about 50 cents higher for the week.

Beef.—Good and choice steer beef was in rather limited supply at most markets, and prices were firm to 50 cents higher. Medium and common grades of steer beef and all grades of cow beef, however, were slow sellers, and prices eased off all the way from 50 cents to $5 per 100 pounds, tho extreme decline being registered at New York.

Veal.—Veal was extremely firm at Chicago and Philadelphia, the former market advancing $1 to $2 and the latter $2 to $4. Boston and New York, however, held about steady on the better grades, but were 50 cents to $1 lower on medium and common veal.

Lamb.—The lamb market seemed to go by contraries. Good and choice grades were just about steady at most markets and $1 to $2 lower at New York. Medium and common lamb, however, ranged from firm to $2 higher at most markets. New York was an exception, a decline of $1 being quoted at that point.

Mutton.—Mutton was very scarce, Boston and Philadelphia reporting none on sale at the close of the week. The market both at New York and Chicago was very firm, the former being $1 to $2 and the latter generally $1 higher than a week earlier.

Pork.—Fresh pork loins were very firm at all markets. At eastern points prices generally were $1 to $2 higher with New York reporting 14–16 pound loins $2.50 to $3 higher. Chicago showed advances ranging from $1 to $4 per 100 pounds. Prices on other cuts showed narrow fluctuations.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week July 30-Aug. 4, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		South St. Joseph.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Monday	252	$6.90	205	$7.43	207	$7.15	224	$6.95	261	$6.48	237	$6.86	257	$6.16
Tuesday	251	6.89	210	7.45	186	7.34	226	7.02	257	6.68	212	7.10	251	6.27
Wednesday	257	7.05	210	7.63	195	7.33	226	7.14	264	6.75	(1)	(1)	266	6.36
Thursday	256	7.27	196	7.98	174	7.20	235	7.40	262	7.01	....	.....	266	6.49
Friday	248	7.35	215	8.00	187	7.48	230	7.37	265	7.06	....	.....	255	6.72
Saturday	251	7.15	211	7.82	177	7.29	251	7.05	269	6.66	....	.....	249	6.85
Average:														
July 30–Aug. 4, 1923	252	7.05	208	7.67	189	7.30	229	7.13	261	6.78	....	.....	259	6.38
July 23–28, 1923	250	7.13	203	7.66	187	7.51	225	7.18	259	6.72	235	7.14	253	6.41
July 31–Aug. 5, 1922	269	9.18	199	10.40	....	.....	219	9.68	272	8.54	243	9.29	270	8.40

[1] Office closed.

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments this Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1923, to Aug. 3, 1923	234,107	32,620	154,522
Same period 1 year ago	241,472	21,064	194,978
Same period 2 years ago	126,526	12,655	128,454
Same period 3 years ago	183,074	14,339	282,024
Current period as per cent of average of 3 previous periods	127.4	203.6	76.6

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of July 6–11, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	Aug. 6–11, 1923.	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 7–12, 1922.	Three year average.[1]	Aug. 6–11, 1923.	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 7–12, 1922.	Three year average.[1]
Beef and veal.								
Beef:	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Steer—								
Choice	$17.50	$17.50	$16.95	$19.85	$19.38	$18.70	$17.25	$20.92
Good	16.00	16.30	14.65	18.12	17.62	17.05	15.00	18.25
Medium	14.50	14.80	13.40	15.30	14.50	14.70	12.40	15.70
Common	12.50	13.10	10.00	12.15	10.88	11.35	10.20	12.95
Cow—								
Good	12.50	12.30	11.50	14.15	13.56	13.45	11.75	[2] 12.50
Medium	10.50	10.95	10.45	12.83	11.88	11.95	9.50	13.03
Common	8.12	8.70	8.65	10.83	9.81	10.50	8.50	11.13
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.25	.....	9.50	12.00
Common	7.81	8.32	7.05	9.09	8.75	.....	7.70	10.15
Veal:								
Choice	17.75	17.70	18.10	20.10	20.50	20.30	19.00	21.71
Good	16.12	15.70	16.10	17.83	18.00	17.80	16.00	18.70
Medium	13.88	13.70	13.40	15.23	13.75	13.80	13.50	16.23
Common	9.75	9.70	10.80	12.70	9.75	10.30	12.50	13.40
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12–16 lbs. average	18.50	18.50	20.50	[2] 23.25	19.59	19.50	23.50	[2] 25.00
Loins:								
8–10 lbs. average	20.88	18.70	25.70	30.47	20.88	19.00	25.50	29.23
10–12 lbs average	18.50	16.20	23.40	28.43	19.62	17.75	23.50	27.30
12–14 lbs. average	15.12	13.70	19.50	24.77	17.00	15.45	21.30	24.77
14–16 lbs. average	13.00	11.50	16.30	21.33	16.00	13.25	18.80	22.13
16 lbs. and over	11.50	10.50	13.70	[2] 15.35	14.00	12.10	16.60	[2] 17.80
Shoulders:								
Skinned	9.62	9.25	14.40	17.08	11.12	10.75	15.50	18.00
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs. average	9.50	9.25	14.90	16.37	10.50	9.90	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	9.00	8.75	14.10	15.43	9.50	.....	15.50	16.33
Butts:								
Boston style	11.68	11.20	17.00	20.70	12.44	12.05	18.50	20.88
Spareribs	7.44	6.90	7.85	[2] 8.08	8.50	8.50	9.25	[2] 8.88
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	26.50	26.60	26.50	27.20	25.25	26.30	27.10	26.13
Good	24.50	24.50	24.50	25.00	23.50	23.80	24.80	24.17
Medium	22.50	22.60	22.00	22.37	21.00	21.10	23.50	22.30
Common	16.88	16.50	18.00	18.70	17.25	17.10	21.00	18.70
Mutton:								
Good	13.75	13.50	14.50	14.03	18.25	16.30	15.60	15.00
Medium	11.75	11.50	11.00	11.50	15.75	14.30	12.80	13.00
Common	9.00	9.00	7.00	8.67	13.75	12.80	9.80	9.87

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Aug. 9–14, 1920; Aug. 8–13, 1921; and Aug. 7–12, 1922.

[2] Two-year average; does not include 1920, when prices were highest.

Monthly Meat Supplies at Three Eastern Markets.

July 2–28, 1923—July 3–29, 1922.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers.....carcasses	9,417	12,345	29,859	28,239	9,668	11,685
Cows.....do	1,979	4,051	2,229	1,817	2,207	1,059
Bulls.....do	84	153	949	720	683	62
Veal.....do	2,724	3,183	43,281	36,292	5,545	5,435
Hogs.....do	.....	.....	4,809	245	.....	.....
Lamb.....do	36,924	44,321	80,089	80,805	22,693	27,593
Mutton.....do	1,866	928	20,741	15,993	5,220	3,645
Goats.....do	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
Pork cuts.....pounds	392,727	653,708	3,146,018	2,938,220	1,151,139	975,660
Beef cuts.....do	.....	8,498	367,951	486,124	.....	.....
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle.....carcasses	5,029	5,085	37,628	40,689	7,606	8,198
Calves.....do	6,992	8,862	55,573	59,589	6,003	6,279
Hogs.....do	79,261	37,140	174,271	130,695	68,861	54,465
Sheep.....do	23,558	27,927	124,024	178,036	16,710	20,760
Goats.....do	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	.....
Horses.....do	.....	.....	178	.....	.....	.....
City inspection:						
Cattle.....do	5	257	.....	1,113	610	1,544
Calves.....do	966	198	4,068	3,931	3,908	3,115
Hogs.....do	4,662	3,626	29	13	465	315
Sheep.....do	11	.....	.....	56	7,969	7,518
Goats.....do	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week July 28-August 3, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week July 28-Aug. 3, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week July 28-Aug. 3, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week July 28-Aug. 3, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	6,079	108.8	23	.....	7,881	59.1
Denver	1,667	109.2	1,750	136.7	233	12.3
East St. Louis	3,882	128.5	342	91.2	1,672	153.7
Fort Worth	1,816	133.6	605	.....	576	85.0
Indianapolis	1,622	171.3	148	100.0	173	25.9
Kansas City	23,311	138.8	1,579	258.4	4,789	79.8
Oklahoma City	1,981	87.7	143	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	5,521	80.8	.....	.....	16,442	66.8
St. Joseph	4,226	193.4	.....	.....	2,921	96.6
St. Paul	8,144	93.2	443	58.1	415	44.1
Sioux City	3,181	86.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita	2,551	150.7	277	432.8	.....	.....
Total	53,961	119.3	5,310	185.6	35,102	66.6
State destination:						
California	.....	.....	1,308	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	778	429.8	442	177.5	233	72.8
Illinois	8,151	115.6	769	188.9	2,862	48.4
Indiana	3,912	199.1	148	63.2	2,867	84.0
Iowa	11,478	88.9	345	54.0	10,600	58.4
Kansas	9,882	161.6	.....	.....	2,074	148.0
Kentucky	390	205.3	.....	.....	843	90.6
Maryland	252	116.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	1,865	286.9	.....	.....	4,238	71.0
Minnesota	1,340	125.5	80	25.1	328	46.1
Mississippi	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	10,063	149.6	1,382	466.9	4,938	89.0
Nebraska	8,924	107.1	571	.....	3,992	59.5
New York	291	190.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	2,504	152.0	.....	.....	151	12.8
Oklahoma	870	49.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	1,797	58.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	596	143.3	.....	.....	1,294	246.9
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	.....
Texas	411	69.3	265	.....	179	50.8
Virginia	60	63.2	.....	.....	280	166.7
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	62.2
Wisconsin	184	85.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	125	111.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	63,961	119.3	5,310	185.6	35,102	66.6

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of August 6-11, 1923, with comparisons.

Commodity.	Aug. 6-11, 1923.	July 30-Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 7-12, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
	Per 100 lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Hams, No. 1, smoked, 14-16 lbs. average	$24.00	$24.38	$27.60	$33.45
Hams, No. 2, smoked, 14-16 lbs. average	20.75	20.88	25.20	30.90
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 lbs. average	12.75	13.00	16.50	19.33
Bacon No. 1, 6-8 lbs. average	31.25	31.50	34.20	40.73
Bacon, No. 2, 6-8 lbs. average	24.75	24.25	26.00	30.33
Bellies, dry salt, 14-16 lbs. average	13.12	13.12	15.88	17.92
Backs, dry salt, 14-16 lbs. average	11.00	11.00	12.88	14.30
Pure lard, tierces	12.38	12.38	13.38	16.21
Compound lard, tierces	12.88	13.00	13.12	14.42

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks, Aug. 9-14, 1920: Aug. 8-13, 1921: and Aug. 7-12, 1922.

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week August 6-11, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Aug. 6-11, 1923.	July 30-Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 7-12, 1922.	Aug. 6-11, 1923.	July 30-Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 7-12, 1922.	Aug. 6-11, 1923.	July 30-Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 7-12, 1922.	Aug. 6-11, 1923.	July 30-Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 7-12, 1922.
Choice and prime	4,158	3,978	7,451	14.4	14.0	27.3	1,244	1,226	1,157	$11.69	$11.37	$10.27
Good	11,052	10,921	12,808	38.4	38.4	46.9	1,070	1,077	1,033	10.73	10.24	9.54
Medium	11,603	10,719	5,346	40.3	37.6	19.5	971	945	1,026	9.50	8.89	8.63
Common	1,974	2,848	1,714	6.9	10.0	6.3	878	914	969	7.61	7.11	7.48
Total	28,787	28,466	27,319	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,042	1,032	1,062	10.25	9.68	9.47

Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Public Stockyards for July, 1923, Compared with Previous Years.

[Thousands, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and year.	Receipts.			Local slaughter.			Stocker and feeder shipments.			Total Shipments.		
	July.	7 months, January-July.	Total for year.	July.	7 months, January-July.	Total for year.	July.	7 months, January-July.	Total for year.	July.	7 months, January-July.	Total for year.
Cattle and calves:												
1916	1,154	8,467	17,676	739	5,181	10,294	171	1,654	3,847	376	3,044	6,953
1917	1,729	11,316	23,066	1,060	6,929	13,275	262	2,043	4,803	596	4,189	9,473
1918	2,128	12,789	25,295	1,389	7,829	14,874	274	2,298	5,013	686	4,815	10,311
1919	2,016	12,296	24,623	1,266	7,404	13,633	236	2,246	5,286	717	4,747	10,757
1920	1,671	11,909	22,197	933	6,945	12,194	218	1,887	4,102	734	4,873	9,831
1921	1,343	10,359	19,787	844	6,336	11,078	122	1,390	3,504	492	3,969	8,600
1922	1,710	11,484	23,218	1,002	6,788	12,435	223	1,834	4,864	669	4,603	10,665
1923	1,900	11,905	.....	1,104	7,259	.....	223	1,680	.....	744	4,545	.....
Calves only:												
1920	468	3,101	5,337	326	2,362	3,875	5	72	121	141	746	1,455
1921	451	3,022	5,477	316	2,270	3,799	3	39	178	130	728	1,604
1922	456	3,234	6,077	333	2,398	4,189	7	91	320	127	848	1,933
1923	546	3,472	.....	387	2,588	.....	11	92	.....	163	934	.....
Hogs:												
1916	2,524	24,793	43,265	1,801	17,815	30,984	9	89	194	710	6,812	11,979
1917	2,563	23,966	38,042	1,804	16,312	25,440	15	200	788	746	7,652	12,571
1918	3,099	26,473	44,863	2,109	17,325	30,441	45	457	989	964	9,060	14,373
1919	2,974	28,136	44,469	1,989	19,361	30,018	44	506	902	971	8,716	14,366
1920	2,811	26,378	42,121	1,716	16,907	26,761	27	494	728	1,101	9,414	15,298
1921	2,727	24,958	41,101	1,808	16,406	26,335	17	321	499	919	8,535	14,709
1922	2,980	24,861	44,057	1,940	16,205	28,737	31	377	593	1,025	8,651	15,332
1923	4,177	31,948	.....	2,652	20,908	.....	34	439	.....	1,491	10,995	.....
Sheep:												
1916	1,451	9,222	20,692	887	5,843	11,228	100	521	3,277	522	3,245	9,193
1917	1,353	9,022	20,216	676	5,252	9,142	195	821	4,448	671	3,727	11,010
1918	1,639	9,161	22,485	896	4,887	10,266	212	1,209	5,208	750	4,262	12,204
1919	2,287	10,986	27,256	1,204	6,253	12,646	340	1,427	6,956	1,092	4,736	14,585
1920	2,034	10,972	23,538	1,001	5,787	10,981	324	1,641	5,180	1,033	5,234	12,563
1921	1,776	12,276	24,168	1,006	7,190	12,858	139	692	3,095	772	5,138	11,333
1922	1,677	10,995	22,364	956	5,875	10,669	204	1,132	4,167	717	5,111	11,677
1923	1,661	10,760	.....	936	5,880	.....	188	1,057	.....	710	4,862	.....

Average Prices of Live Stock, Week of July 30–August 4, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars, per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Paul.[2]		
	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	July 23–28, 1923.	July 31–Aug. 5, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	July 23–28, 1923.	July 31–Aug. 5, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	July 23–28, 1923.	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	July 23–28, 1923.	July 31–Aug. 5, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	July 23–28, 1923.	July 31–Aug. 5, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	July 23–28, 1923.	July 31–Aug. 5, 1922.
Cattle.																					
Slaughter cattle and calves:																					
Steers (1,100 lbs. up)—																					
Choice and prime	11.53	11.30	10.42	12.25	11.18	11.08	10.40	11.91	.....	.....	10.86	10.88	10.23	11.80	11.00	10.90	10.24	11.82	10.70	10.50	.....
Good	10.48	10.22	9.65	11.37	10.36	10.32	9.78	11.20	7.42	7.55	9.68	9.83	9.44	10.79	9.86	9.90	9.61	11.03	9.60	9.50	9.12
Medium	9.02	8.85	8.71	10.10	8.90	9.05	8.52	9.72	6.18	6.25	8.52	8.72	8.32	9.42	8.60	8.82	8.62	9.80	8.38	8.38	8.12
Common	7.27	7.38	7.43	8.53	6.92	7.08	6.65	7.95	4.50	4.50	7.25	7.45	7.04	7.93	7.18	7.46	7.00	8.16	6.88	6.88	6.62
Steers (1,100 lbs. down)—																					
Choice and prime	11.23	10.87	10.33	12.31	10.98	10.88	10.20	12.03	.....	.....	10.60	10.58	9.99	11.82	10.79	10.68	10.10	11.95	10.70	10.50	.....
Good	10.20	9.70	9.54	11.35	10.02	9.88	9.52	11.25	7.25	7.25	9.44	9.58	9.15	10.61	9.62	9.67	9.34	11.03	9.60	9.50	9.12
Medium	8.78	8.42	8.60	9.97	8.60	8.68	8.40	9.69	5.84	5.78	8.27	8.45	8.00	8.91	8.32	8.48	8.22	9.62	8.12	8.22	8.12
Common	6.82	6.70	7.30	8.06	6.32	6.62	6.32	7.48	4.12	4.12	6.62	6.86	6.40	7.04	6.66	6.90	6.60	7.71	6.12	6.38	6.50
Canner and cutter	4.53	4.50	4.40	4.53	3.90	4.08	3.62	4.09	2.38	2.38	4.12	4.25	3.62	3.97	4.40	.....	3.70	4.13	3.75	3.85	3.38
Light yearling steers and heifers—																					
Good and prime (800 lbs. down)[4]	10.00	9.96	.....	.....	9.72	9.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.42	9.40	.....	.....	9.60	9.62	.....	.....	9.25	9.40	.....
Heifers—																					
Good and choice (850 lbs. up)	8.88	8.80	[5]7.10	7.98	7.75	7.75	[5]7.68	8.64	5.38	5.50	7.75	7.75	[5]6.82	7.33	8.30	8.35	[5]7.10	7.71	8.25	8.38	[5]6.25
Common and medium (all weights)	5.82	6.03			5.50	5.50			3.72	3.88	5.50	5.50			5.92	6.02			5.35	5.62	
Cows—																					
Good and choice	7.32	7.16	[5]6.21	6.72	6.38	6.38	[5]5.12	6.10	4.50	4.62	6.48	6.55	[5]5.34	5.86	7.00	6.98	[5]5.85	6.61	6.25	6.38	[5]5.43
Common and medium	4.54	4.53			4.50	4.50			3.35	3.38	4.18	4.32			4.62	4.74			4.00	4.18	
Canner and cutter	3.05	3.16	3.56	3.85	2.75	2.85	3.25	3.56	2.08	2.25	2.55	2.72	3.16	3.40	3.00	3.10	3.45	3.72	2.50	2.55	3.00
Bulls—																					
Good and choice (beef yearlings excluded)[4]	6.10	6.14	.....	.....	6.20	6.12	.....	.....	3.88	3.88	5.48	5.71	.....	.....	6.32	6.32	.....	.....	4.65	5.35	.....
Canner to medium (canner and bologna)[4]	4.29	4.84	.....	.....	4.12	4.12	.....	.....	2.38	2.38	3.70	4.20	.....	.....	4.52	4.58	.....	.....	3.40	3.95	.....
Calves—																					
Medium to choice (190 lbs. down)	10.18	10.22	[6]9.78	11.44	8.82	8.88	[6]8.40	9.59	6.05	6.25	7.88	7.72	[6]7.85	8.69	8.00	8.10	[6]8.50	9.50	7.72	7.70	[6]6.60
Medium to choice (190–260 lbs.)	9.82	9.12			7.50	7.72			5.55	5.62	7.38	7.35			7.38	7.40			6.50	6.50	
Medium to choice (260 lbs. up)	6.95	7.15	[7]6.05	7.02	6.30	6.75	[7]5.55	7.03	5.00	5.00	6.38	6.38	[7]6.22	6.63	6.38	6.40	[7]6.50	6.93	6.25	6.25	[7]5.25
Cull and common (190 lbs. down)[4]	6.35	6.50	.....	.....	4.60	5.02	.....	.....	3.18	3.25	4.62	4.55	.....	.....	5.25	5.25	.....	.....	5.00	5.00	.....
Cull and common (190 lbs. up)[4]	5.00	4.85	.....	.....	3.82	4.12	.....	.....	2.62	2.62	3.75	3.75	.....	.....	4.75	4.80	.....	.....	3.75	3.75	.....
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:[8]																					
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. up)	6.88	6.99	6.60	7.48	6.50	6.50	6.37	7.12	4.25	4.25	6.75	6.75	7.29	8.04	6.92	7.15	6.76	7.75	5.72	5.90	5.62
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. down)[9]	6.00	6.15	6.20	6.32	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.96	4.25	4.25	6.38	6.38	6.39	6.44	6.22	6.52	6.40	6.76	5.22	5.42	5.25
Steers, inferior (all weights)[4]	3.95	4.08	.....	.....	3.55	3.65	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	3.75	3.75	.....	.....	4.18	4.45	.....	.....	3.25	3.50	.....
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.28	4.44	4.58	5.11	3.95	4.08	4.25	4.63	3.25	3.25	4.60	4.62	4.60	4.76	4.55	4.55	4.62	5.08	3.25	3.40	4.10
Calves, common-choice[10]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.25	4.25	6.12	6.12	6.25	6.32	6.25	6.32	6.75	6.59	5.25	5.25	.....
Hogs.																					
Top (highest price, not average)	8.30	8.10	11.00	16.40	8.25	8.15	11.00	16.55	8.10	8.10	7.65	7.60	10.40	15.80	7.75	7.60	10.40	15.80	7.75	7.60	10.00
Bulk of sales	7.14	7.12	9.26	11.48	7.80	7.74	10.42	12.54	7.70	7.82	7.22	7.27	9.66	11.77	6.70	6.71	8.87	10.88	6.52	6.44	8.75
Heavyweight (250–350 lbs.) medium-choice	7.34	7.36	9.82	11.75	7.45	7.46	9.71	11.94	7.72	7.72	7.27	7.30	9.58	11.61	7.06	6.93	9.42	11.25	6.90	6.88	9.08
Medium weight (200–250 lbs.) medium-choice	7.63	7.59	10.31	12.26	7.68	7.65	10.34	12.49	7.83	7.86	7.33	7.35	10.01	11.96	7.28	7.12	9.90	11.69	7.08	7.01	9.40
Lightweight (160–200 lbs.) common-choice	7.50	7.48	10.66	12.52	7.70	7.66	10.63	12.63	7.52	7.52	7.15	7.23	10.02	11.93	7.09	7.01	10.12	11.78	7.32	7.19	10.15
Light lights (130–160 lbs.) common-choice	7.27	7.26	10.52	12.32	7.19	7.18	10.55	12.41	7.07	7.08	6.76	6.74	9.95	[11]10.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.20	7.10	.....
Packing hogs:																					
Smooth	6.07	6.22	8.20	10.49	6.02	5.97	7.83	9.90	6.12	6.15	5.88	6.07	7.79	10.12	6.12	6.17	8.03	10.30	5.96	5.94	7.60
Rough	5.73	5.91	7.57	9.97	5.89	5.94	7.60	9.62	5.38	5.38	5.65	5.86	7.50	9.69	5.78	5.84	7.42	9.85	5.67	5.62	6.94
Slaughter pigs (130 lbs. down) medium-choice	6.66	6.75	10.03	11.78	6.73	6.82	10.24	11.44	5.58	5.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.85	.....	.....
Feeder and stocker pigs (70–130 lbs.) common-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	5.94	9.95	10.99	.....	.....	6.00	5.78	10.16	11.00	5.04	5.00	9.33	10.55	5.04	5.18	10.20
Sheep and Lambs.																					
Slaughter sheep and lambs:																					
Lambs—																					
Light and handy weight (84 lbs. down) medium-prime	11.66	12.25	12.37	11.85	11.40	12.03	11.69	10.65	11.52	11.78	11.37	11.47	11.60	10.81	11.46	11.54	12.12	11.27	10.82	11.42	11.62
All weights, cull and common	9.00	9.35	9.75	8.69	8.48	8.92	8.35	7.45	9.12	9.20	8.12	8.21	8.10	7.27	8.40	8.40	9.52	8.33	8.50	8.75	8.50
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	9.40	9.70	9.74	9.24	9.00	9.40	9.38	[11]7.58	8.88	8.90	9.00	9.05	8.75	8.17	9.32	9.62	9.40	8.54	8.80	9.40	9.12
Wethers (2 years old and over) medium-prime	6.05	6.68	7.38	7.24	6.25	6.25	6.82	[11]5.76	6.16	6.02	6.62	6.62	7.25	6.58	6.38	6.22	7.48	6.89	5.88	5.62	6.28
Ewes, common-choice[4]	5.48	5.25	.....	.....	4.50	4.50	.....	.....	4.70	4.62	4.92	4.88	.....	.....	4.84	4.74	.....	.....	4.85	4.75	.....
Ewes, canner and cull[4]	2.25	2.25	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	.....	.....	2.62	2.62	2.12	2.12	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	.....
Feeding sheep and lambs:																					
Feeding lambs, medium-choice	11.52	11.92	12.05	10.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.32	10.52	10.62	9.60	.....	.....	.....

Note.—Classification of live stock changed July 2, 1923.

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] South St. Paul began reporting in Nov. 1920.
[3] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Aug. 2–7, 1920, Aug. 1–6, 1921, and July 31–Aug. 5, 1922.
[4] No comparable grade in former classification.
[5] Old classification combined common to choice; comparable figures are on that description.
[6] In old classification classed as light and medium weight.
[7] In old classification classed as heavy weight.
[8] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of feeder steers, 1,000 pounds up and 750–1,000 pounds in former classification.
[9] In old classification classed as stocker steers, common to choice.
[10] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of stocker calves, good and choice and common and medium in former classification.
[11] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.
[12] Two-year average.

Average Prices of Live Stock, Week of August 6-11, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Paul.[2]		
	Aug. 6-11, 1923.	July 30-Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 7-12, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Aug. 6-11, 1923.	July 30-Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 7-12, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Aug. 6-11, 1923.	July 30-Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 6-11, 1923.	July 30-Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 7-12, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Aug. 6-11, 1923.	July 30-Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 7-12, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Aug. 6-11, 1923.	July 30-Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 7-12, 1922.
Cattle.																					
Slaughter cattle and calves:																					
Steers (1,100 lbs. up)—																					
Choice and prime	11.87	11.53	10.35	12.43	11.58	11.18	10.35	12.17	.....	.....	11.16	10.86	10.19	12.05	11.34	11.00	10.06	11.89	10.88	10.70	.....
Good	10.90	10.48	9.57	11.53	10.73	10.36	9.65	11.35	7.38	7.42	9.97	9.68	9.34	10.96	10.08	9.86	9.38	11.04	9.78	9.60	.....
Medium	9.46	9.02	8.58	10.16	9.01	8.90	8.40	9.66	6.12	6.18	8.70	8.52	8.16	9.53	8.62	8.60	8.50	9.88	8.44	8.38	8.00
Common	7.54	7.27	7.30	8.51	6.88	6.92	6.52	7.80	4.50	4.50	7.29	7.25	6.72	7.94	7.12	7.18	7.00	8.33	6.88	6.88	6.62
Steers (1,100 lbs. down)—																					
Choice and prime	11.64	11.23	10.36	12.51	11.19	10.98	10.08	12.18	.....	.....	10.90	10.60	9.94	12.02	11.06	10.79	10.06	12.04	10.88	10.70	.....
Good	10.69	10.20	9.56	11.48	10.31	10.02	9.44	11.32	7.25	7.25	9.70	9.44	9.09	10.80	9.75	9.62	9.38	11.12	9.75	9.60	9.12
Medium	9.28	8.78	8.58	9.99	8.72	8.60	8.32	9.48	5.88	5.84	8.45	8.27	7.82	8.97	8.38	8.32	8.25	9.69	8.19	8.12	8.08
Common	7.11	6.82	7.23	8.06	6.16	6.32	6.18	7.16	4.12	4.12	6.66	6.62	6.06	7.02	6.62	6.66	6.62	7.83	6.12	6.12	6.50
Canner and cutter	4.59	4.53	4.38	4.50	3.72	3.90	3.45	3.98	2.38	2.38	4.12	4.12	3.52	3.91	4.25	4.40	3.62	4.22	3.75	3.75	3.38
Light yearling steers and heifers—																					
Good and prime (800 lbs. down)[4]	10.22	10.00	.....	.....	9.75	9.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.64	9.42	.....	.....	9.62	9.60	.....	.....	9.38	9.25	.....
Heifers—																					
Good and choice (850 lbs. up)	9.18	8.88	[5] 7.03	8.01	7.75	7.75	[5] 7.60	8.63	5.25	5.38	7.81	7.75	[5] 6.72	7.41	8.25	8.30	[5] 7.00	7.79	8.31	8.25	[5] 6.25
Common and medium (all weights)	6.01	5.82			5.38	5.50			3.50	3.72	5.51	5.50			5.88	5.92			5.50	5.35	
Cows—																					
Good and choice	7.52	7.32	[5] 6.16	6.81	6.41	6.38	[5] 4.95	6.09	4.38	4.50	6.44	6.48	[5] 5.21	5.92	7.00	7.00	[5] 5.68	6.57	6.31	6.25	[5] 5.42
Common and medium	4.62	4.54			4.38	4.50			3.25	3.35	4.14	4.18			4.62	4.62			4.03	4.00	
Canner and cutter	3.03	3.05	3.40	3.83	2.66	2.75	3.08	3.51	1.88	2.08	2.52	2.55	2.99	3.38	3.00	3.00	3.25	3.73	2.53	2.50	2.98
Bulls—																					
Good and choice (beef yearlings excluded)[4]	6.25	6.10	.....	.....	6.12	6.20	.....	.....	3.88	3.88	5.12	5.48	.....	.....	6.22	6.32	.....	.....	4.53	4.65	.....
Canner to medium (canner and bologna)[4]	4.09	4.29	.....	.....	3.88	4.12	.....	.....	2.38	2.38	3.50	3.70	.....	.....	4.16	4.52	.....	.....	3.28	3.40	.....
Calves—																					
Medium to choice (190 lbs. down)	10.62	10.18	[6] 10.32	11.24	8.50	8.82	[6] 8.68	9.22	5.92	6.05	7.91	7.88	[6] 7.88	8.39	8.19	8.00	[6] 8.52	9.25	8.16	7.72	[6] 6.88
Medium to choice (190-260 lbs.)	9.97	9.82			6.97	7.50			5.50	5.55	7.28	7.38			7.38	7.38			6.62	6.50	
Medium to choice (260 lbs. up)	7.00	6.95	[7] 6.25	6.78	6.25	6.30	[7] 5.65	6.77	5.00	5.00	6.12	6.38	[7] 6.05	6.29	6.38	6.38	[7] 6.50	6.87	6.25	6.25	[7] 5.35
Cull and common (190 lbs. down)[4]	6.91	6.35	.....	.....	4.50	4.60	.....	.....	3.12	3.18	4.62	4.62	.....	.....	5.25	5.25	.....	.....	5.12	5.00	.....
Cull and common (190 lbs. up)[4]	5.31	5.00	.....	.....	3.75	3.82	.....	.....	2.62	2.62	3.62	3.75	.....	.....	4.75	4.75	.....	.....	3.75	3.75	.....
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:[8]																					
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. up)	7.16	6.88	6.52	7.58	6.50	6.50	6.26	7.09	4.25	4.25	7.00	6.75	7.28	8.06	7.30	6.92	7.12	7.96	5.81	5.72	5.62
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. down)[9]	6.20	6.00	6.12	6.37	6.00	6.00	5.35	5.98	4.25	4.25	6.49	6.38	6.36	6.35	6.22	6.22	6.38	6.69	5.28	5.22	5.25
Steers, inferior (all weights)[4]	4.04	3.95	.....	.....	3.50	3.55	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	3.75	3.75	.....	.....	4.12	4.18	.....	.....	3.25	3.25	.....
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.27	4.28	4.50	5.13	3.78	3.95	4.21	4.70	3.25	3.25	4.50	4.60	4.60	4.80	4.55	4.55	4.62	5.09	3.31	3.25	4.12
Calves, common-choice[10]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.25	4.25	6.12	6.12	6.35	6.28	6.25	6.25	6.75	6.52	5.25	5.25	.....
Hogs.																					
Top (highest price not average)	8.15	8.30	10.40	16.35	8.35	8.25	10.45	16.50	8.20	8.10	7.75	7.65	10.10	16.00	7.65	7.75	9.75	15.50	7.75	7.75	10.00
Bulk of sales	7.20	7.14	8.61	11.17	7.96	7.80	9.60	12.06	7.85	7.70	7.32	7.22	8.97	11.24	6.68	6.70	8.27	10.61	6.66	6.52	8.15
Heavyweight (250-350 lbs.) medium-choice	7.36	7.34	8.80	11.31	7.57	7.45	8.93	11.33	7.82	7.72	7.42	7.27	8.88	11.11	7.05	7.06	8.52	10.80	7.06	6.90	8.54
Medium weight (200-250 lbs.) medium-choice	7.60	7.63	9.48	11.88	7.88	7.68	9.47	12.01	7.98	7.83	7.48	7.33	9.19	11.42	7.22	7.28	8.97	11.25	7.20	7.08	8.88
Lightweight (160-200 lbs.) common-choice	7.50	7.50	9.85	12.15	7.88	7.70	9.82	12.23	7.68	7.52	7.34	7.15	9.22	11.41	6.98	7.09	9.24	11.42	7.42	7.32	9.53
Light lights (130-160 lbs.) common-choice	7.24	7.27	9.77	11.95	7.43	7.19	9.88	12.12	7.02	7.07	6.92	6.76	9.35	[11] 9.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.39	7.20	.....
Packing hogs:																					
Smooth	6.04	6.07	7.60	10.21	6.12	6.02	7.18	9.53	6.05	6.12	5.84	5.88	7.25	9.63	6.12	6.12	7.63	10.11	6.09	5.96	7.15
Rough	5.66	5.73	7.05	9.75	5.94	5.89	6.92	9.20	5.32	5.38	5.64	5.65	6.98	9.10	5.74	5.78	7.18	9.71	5.78	5.67	6.58
Slaughter pigs (130 lbs. down) medium-choice	6.74	6.66	9.48	11.44	6.85	6.73	9.60	11.16	5.28	5.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.75	5.85	.....
Feeder and stocker pigs (70-130 lbs.) common-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.10	6.00	9.30	10.65	.....	.....	5.99	6.00	10.00	10.75	5.12	5.04	8.92	10.34	5.00	5.04	9.62
Sheep and Lambs.																					
Slaughter sheep and lambs:																					
Lambs—																					
Light and handy weight (84 lbs. down) medium-prime	11.54	11.66	11.98	11.41	11.31	11.40	11.05	10.24	11.62	11.52	11.41	11.37	11.33	10.44	11.64	11.46	11.68	11.10	10.88	10.82	11.00
Heavy weight (92 lbs. up) medium-prime	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All weights, cull and common	9.09	9.00	9.59	8.38	8.38	8.48	7.88	7.13	9.12	9.12	8.34	8.12	8.12	7.12	8.88	8.40	9.20	8.34	8.50	8.50	8.15
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	9.16	9.40	9.62	8.91	8.88	9.00	9.02	[11] 7.41	8.88	8.88	9.00	9.00	8.62	7.85	9.25	9.32	9.18	8.22	8.75	8.80	8.95
Wethers (2 years old and over) medium-prime	7.00	6.95	7.38	7.03	6.25	6.25	6.80	[11] 5.74	6.38	6.16	6.75	6.62	7.00	6.45	6.38	6.38	7.22	6.69	6.25	5.88	6.15
Ewes, common-choice[4]	5.56	5.48	.....	.....	4.50	4.50	.....	.....	4.83	4.70	5.18	4.92	.....	.....	4.97	4.84	.....	.....	5.12	4.85	.....
Ewes, canner and cull[4]	2.31	2.25	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	.....	.....	2.62	2.62	2.12	2.12	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	.....
Feeding sheep and lambs:																					
Feeding lambs, medium-choice	11.56	11.52	12.00	10.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.59	10.32	10.75	9.90	.....	.....	.....

Note.—Classification of live stock changed July 2, 1923.

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] South St. Paul began reporting in November, 1920.
[3] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Aug. 9-14, 1920, Aug. 8-13, 1921, and Aug. 7-12, 1922.
[4] No comparable grade in former classification.
[5] Old classification combined common to choice; comparable figures are on that description.
[6] In old classification classed as light and medium weight.
[7] In old classification classed as heavy weight.
[8] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of feeder steers, 1,000 pounds up and 750 to 1,000 pounds in former classification.
[9] In old classification classed as stocker steers, common to choice.
[10] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of stocker calves, good and choice and common and medium in former classification.
[11] 2-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week August 4-10, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week Aug. 4-10, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Aug. 4-10, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Aug. 4-10, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	4,771	92.9	.....	.....	13,508	65.1
Denver [1]	2,033	53.3	2,594	311.4	11,105	122.8
East St. Louis	4,908	110.0	647	236.1	991	77.1
Fort Worth	1,287	72.2	613	237.6	289	82.6
Indianapolis	789	77.0	176	78.6	133	20.1
Kansas City	33,731	167.4	2,771	227.3	3,647	44.6
Oklahoma City	2,615	128.9	140	160.9	.....	.....
Omaha	8,442	93.6	.....	.....	9,548	31.7
St. Joseph	6,084	210.4	30	78.9	1,806	45.8
St. Paul	4,187	48.6	553	97.0	380	31.8
Sioux City	4,597	99.4	.....	.....	1,079	68.3
Wichita	3,077	222.5	143	280.4	.....	.....
Total	76,521	122.6	7,667	221.1	32,486	47.5
State destination:						
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
Arkansas	25	312.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	.....	.....	2,118	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	1,292	300.5	476	328.3	694	.....
Illinois	9,232	95.5	747	189.1	4,615	58.0
Indiana	3,177	128.2	176	64.2	5,702	166.0
Iowa	16,723	116.0	1,460	203.6	5,906	26.1
Kansas	11,755	188.4	291	81.0	1,371	45.6
Kentucky	191	157.8	.....	.....	1,113	59.6
Maryland	40	23.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	447	67.2	.....	.....	4,061	56.1
Minnesota	497	63.1	290	101.8	184	25.6
Mississippi	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	13,707	185.9	850	308.0	4,054	50.0
Nebraska	13,290	123.3	324	.....	2,159	25.6
New Hampshire	.....	.....	172	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	332	.....
New York	225	132.4	.....	.....	196	19.2
Ohio	2,648	150.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	961	42.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	704	29.1	126	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	722	98.8	.....	.....	2,028	349.0
Tennessee	54	78.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	438	41.7	194	206.4	.....	.....
Virginia	.....	.....	443	357.2	.....	.....
Wisconsin	195	72.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	122	277.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	76,521	122.6	7,667	221.1	32,486	47.5

[1] Figures available for 1922 only.

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments this Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1923, to Aug. 10, 1923	310,628	40,296	187,008
Same period one year ago	325,867	24,342	249,558
Same period two years ago	185,864	16,510	164,782
Same period three years ago	226,496	17,641	396,208
Current period as per cent of average of three previous periods	126.2	206.7	69.2

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week August 6-11, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Monday	251	$7.23	200	$7.96	192	$7.43	226	$7.29	257	$6.71	257	$6.40
Tuesday	254	7.35	208	8.08	188	7.49	214	7.43	258	6.91	260	6.68
Wednesday	243	7.36	202	8.05	188	7.79	229	7.27	256	6.70	257	6.66
Thursday	249	7.29	214	7.85	181	7.62	237	7.12	264	6.43	269	6.74
Friday	249	7.19	191	7.83	179	7.06	(1)	(1)	258	6.54	265	6.53
Saturday	266	6.96	235	7.67	182	7.05	241	7.10	260	6.81	257	6.65
Average:												
Aug. 6-11, 1923	252	7.25	204	7.94	184	7.38	228	7.26	259	6.64	260	6.62
July 30-Aug. 4, 1923	252	7.05	208	7.67	189	7.30	229	7.13	261	6.78	259	6.38
Aug. 7-12, 1922	266	8.60	199	9.42	.....	.....	221	9.03	277	7.97	273	7.77

[1] Holiday.

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Market Firm and Active.

Because supplies both actual and visible were very light, the butter market during the week ending August 4 was firm and active. The advances which had begun earlier were continued and aside from a feeling on the part of some of the trade that prices were about high enough the market closed firm. The price of top scorces on all markets was placed well above 40 cents and at this level fancy butter well cleaned up. In fact, the supply was short of buyers' needs and some were forced to look among the near fancy stocks. The under-grade market was in a class by itself. There were no material accumulations, but buyers were indifferent and especially at New York it took more than the usual effort to keep some of the lower scores moving.

PRODUCTION MUCH LIGHTER.

The market generally, however, was in a strong position and this was caused primarily by the apparent decrease in production. Receipts at the four markets for two or three weeks had shown a phenomenal decline and instead of production during July and early August being heavier than a year ago as was anticipated, it was much lighter. For the week ending July 21 the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association reported a decrease of 8.5% compared with last year, and 10.9% compared with the previous week. For the week ending July 28 it reported a decrease of 11.5% compared with last year, and 4.98% compared with the previous week. The receipts at the four markets do not bear out this sharp decrease compared with last year. Comparing the same two weeks the decrease this year was 11,424 tubs while last year there was a decrease of 19,598 tubs. It must be remembered, however, that the receipts really represented an earlier period of production than did the reports of production, but regardless of the comparison the fact remains that the drop in the make was sufficiently sharp to cause an actual shortage on the markets.

FLIES VERY TROUBLESOME.

The reported decrease in production is hard to explain. Reports of weather and pasture conditions have with a few exceptions been favorable. During the week under review the pastures in Minnesota and Iowa and a few other smaller sections were reported short, but there is no doubt that the condition of the pastures for the producing sections as a whole were far better than a year ago. While the weather was hot in some sections, it has been seasonable with good amount of rainfall. It therefore appears unreasonable to blame the weather alone for the decrease in the make. Most of the trade feel that other factors were responsible. For one thing a great amount of fly trouble was reported from nearly every section. Furthermore, the fact that farm labor is scarce and that during the harvesting season farmers are likely to have neglected their cows to some extent undoubtedly accounts for a part of the decline in production. Still further, the theory has been advanced that more farmers are turning to winter dairying. This would necessitate the drying of cows in late summer or early fall preparatory to fall freshening and would have the effect of bringing a very light flow of milk at this season. It is believed that fly trouble and possibly also the tendency toward winter dairying were more responsible for the sharp decrease in the make than weather and pasture conditions. For this reason some feel that a heavy fall production can be expected.

NO IMPORTS AT NEW YORK DURING WEEK.

New York reported no arrivals of foreign butter during the week, but a small shipment of Esthonian and about 1,000 boxes of Argentine were expected soon. The influence of foreign markets aside from the strengthening effect produced by stopping that source of supply was largely sentimental. It is hard to forget that so recently the imports at New York were heavy and constant, amounting during June to 2,744,000 lbs. and during July 1,380,813 lbs. Late offerings of Danish at 34¾-35 cents c. i. f. attracted mild interest, but offerings of Esthonian butter at 31 cents c. i. f., and Holland at 34 cents c. i. f. were too high to prove attractive, but with further

advances of domestic markets and declines of foreign markets, both of which were possible, the situation might quickly change. Bearing this in mind, together with the possibilities of an increase in the fall make and the fact that higher prices will have an effect on consumption and will draw out storage butter, the belief that prices were about high enough for the moment gained in favor.

Price Changes at Primary Cheese Markets.

Prices changing at primary markets on Monday, July 30, were somewhat contrary to expectations. It was the general opinion among buyers and sellers that prices would possibly reach a somewhat lower level despite the improvement noticed toward the close of the previous week. Settlement prices of the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange were ¼ cent lower on Twins and Daisies, and on the Farmers' Call Board advances of ¼–½ cent were registered on the smaller styles, while Twins were unchanged and Daisies declined ¼ cent. Although trade was not extremely active, the demand at the low levels at both primary and distributing markets showed improvement over the preceding few weeks, which was evidence that declines further than those made would have been unwarranted. At some points buyers were reluctant at first, but as the week progressed and it was found that there was no inclination on the part of holders of cheese to make sacrifices, they took hold in better shape. There was again a general tendency to store goods, especially fancy goods showing uniform quality, rather than move them at a loss. On the whole, trade was quite satisfactory and reports from the country were to the effect that supplies were well cleaned up. Besides the buying for consumptive needs there were also considerable quantities purchased for storage purposes, especially in the West.

BELIEVE ADVANCES PROBABLE.

At present price levels the general feeling is that the range between Daisies and Longhorns is too wide, and it is the belief of the majority that the demand for Daisies will advance their price to a higher relative level. This belief is based on the fact that during the week under review trading in Daisies was quite active and liberal premiums were paid at country points. Trading in Longhorns was quite active, but premiums paid over beard quotations were less liberal. It is reported from supposedly authoritative sources that the supply of Longhorns held in the country is fully ample, but it is contended that the cost of these goods retards their movements at present into trade channels.

QUALITY SHOWS SOME IMPROVEMENT.

Quality showed considerable improvement over the preceding weeks of hot dry weather, although there was still considerable irregularity. More factories in Wisconsin are beginning to turn out fancy goods up to their usual standard, but there are still a number the output of which will not grade up. There has been considerable rain of late throughout Wisconsin, and, while pastures do not show great improvement as yet, there are indications that they will be in good shape in the near future and will probably last well through the month of September.

Cowpea Seed Needs Careful Handling.

The loss to farmers through the improper handling and preparation of cowpeas is difficult to estimate. The wide margin between the average price received by growers and that paid by consuming farmers, however, indicates somewhat the possibilities of adding to the farm value. This margin between buying and selling prices represents, in the main, services performed, many of which can be rendered more economically by the growers on the farm. Any effort on the part of growers to improve the quality of their cowpeas increases the probable price to themselves. As long as growers place cowpeas on the market that are mixed, poorly thrashed weevil-eaten, and sacked in second-hand bags, and as long as farmers are willing to buy and plant such cowpeas, there will be opportunities in trade channels for sharp practices and unjustifiable profits. On the other hand, if there is a concerted endeavor on the part of cowpea growers to produce and market a better product for seed, and if there is a full realization on the part of farmers generally of the agricultural advantages of planting higher-grade seed, cowpeas will attain their proper place in the farmer's list of money crops.

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	July 23–28, 1923.	July 31–Aug. 5, 1922.
Butter.			
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	13,659,436	16,429,068	15,087,548
Receipts since Jan. 1	429,101,928	415,442,492	421,509,546
Put into cold storage	2,830,710	3,974,262	4,760,008
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,966,624	1,509,863	1,370,336
Change during week	+864,086	+2,464,399	+3,389,672
Total holdings	53,336,355	52,472,269	61,918,841
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	5,465,556	5,676,924	4,621,391
Receipts since Jan. 1	130,803,460	125,337,904	118,044,586
Put into cold storage	2,354,988	2,990,574	1,959,058
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,699,973	1,248,693	992,133
Change during week	+1,255,015	+1,741,881	+996,925
Total holdings	22,396,065	21,141,050	18,509,202
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	3,120,021	3,869,959	3,028,156
Receipts since Jan. 1	145,684,630	142,564,609	110,290,250
Put into cold storage	1,201,164	1,485,451	1,246,275
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,702,307	2,640,219	1,964,041
Change during week	−1,501,143	−1,154,768	−717,766
Total holdings	30,262,507	31,763,650	22,598,445
Eggs.			
	Cases.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	289,838	292,453	245,811
Receipts since Jan. 1	12,725,622	12,435,784	12,717,267
Put into cold storage	34,204	35,716	43,248
Withdrawn from cold storage	43,004	31,126	36,340
Change during week	−8,800	+4,590	+6,908
Total holdings	4,606,567	4,615,367	5,002,031

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

92 Score Creamery Butter (Cents per lb.).

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	42	40½	42½	42½	43¾
Tuesday	42	41	42½	42½	42½
Wednesday	42	41½	42½	42½	42¾
Thursday	42½	41½	43½	42½	42¾
Friday	43	42	43½	42½	43½
Saturday	43½	42	43½	43	43½
Average:					
July 30–Aug. 4, 1923	42.50	41.42	43.00	42.46	43.12
July 23–28, 1923	41.42	39.50	42.00	41.16	42.87
July 31–Aug. 5, 1922	34.42	33.33	34.92	35.67	39.96

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins).

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	24½–25	21½–22	25–25½	23¼	21¼
Tuesday	24¼–24¾	21½	25–25½	23½	21¼
Wednesday	24¼–24¾	21½–22	25–25½	24¾	.....
Thursday	23¾–24½	21½–22	25–25½	25¾	21¼
Friday	23¾–24½	21½–22	25–25½	25¾	21
Saturday	23¾–24½	21½–22	25–25½	25¾	.....
Average:					
July 30–Aug. 4, 1923	24.36	21.71	25.25	24.79	21.19
July 23–28, 1923	25.50	21.88	25.25	23.62	21.20
July 31–Aug. 5, 1922	20.38	18.75	21.46	19.83	18.03

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

	Cents per lb.		*Cents per lb.*
Monday	41	Friday	42
Tuesday	40	Saturady	42
Wednesday	41		
Thursday	41½	Average	41.25

Low prices of onions in Valencia, partially due to the high American import duty, have caused growers to allow the gathered crop to rot, reports Consul F. A. Henry from Barcelona, Spain, under date of March 27.

Storage Holdings Weakens Markets.

By far the most important factor of influence to the butter markets during the week ending August 11th was the preliminary report of August 1 storage holdings in the United States released on Monday. Operators had expected a greater shortage than on the 1st of July, and estimates of the shortage compared with last year varied from three to thirteen million pounds. It was therefore quite a surprise to learn that the holdings of United States were only 2,183,000 pounds, less than August 1, 1922.

QUIETER TRADING FOLLOWS.

The release of the report acted as an immediate check on the previous activity of the market. Speculative interest which so recently had given the markets considerable strength was eliminated. Regular buyers who had been taking slightly ahead of their needs began using their surplus, even drawing on their storage holdings before making further purchases.

Naturally under these conditions all possible factors are being closely watched. Production receives its share of attention and to many the cool rains which fell in certain sections are an indication of an early increase in the make, despite the fact that several sections were still suffering from heat and draught. The import situation is also being followed more closely. Small quantities of Holland were due late in the week under review and upward of 3,000 casks Danish were reported on a boat due about the middle of the month. Added to this, offerings of Danish for future shipment at 34½ to 35 cents, c. i. f., made the import situation again a factor which bears watching.

Cheese Markets Hold Steady at Advanced Prices.

The sharp advances which were expected and which occurred at Wisconsin primary markets on Monday, August 6, were evidently justified and added strength to the already firm markets during the week ending August 11. Distributing market prices advanced in line with the higher costs and at the new levels dealers expressed a good deal more confidence. The majority are of the opinion that present prices will hold steady, and there are still others that have enough confidence to believe further advances probable.

Speculative trading was curtailed somewhat, but there was some demand from these sources in the West, which, together with the demand for cheese to supply immediate requirements, was sufficient to sustain the advanced prices and effect a satisfactory clearance of stock. Those who had accumulated stocks, but who were unable to interest buyers at satisfactory prices for any large quantities during the past few weeks, were holding confidently.

From country points the quality of the current made cheese was reported to be running somewhat inferior to the previous few weeks, but at distributing markets the cheese being received was of earlier make and was reported to be running good. The rains in producing sections during the week were expected to revive pastures somewhat with a resulting improvement in quality.

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	Aug. 6–11, 1923.	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 7–12, 1922.
Butter.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	12,629,872	13,659,436	15,284,150
Receipts since Jan. 1	441,731,800	429,101,928	436,793,696
Put into cold storage	2,174,039	2,830,710	3,531,422
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,048,399	1,966,624	1,263,509
Change during week	+125,640	+864,086	+2,267,913
Total holdings	53,461,994	53,336,355	64,186,754
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	4,755,580	5,465,556	4,857,697
Receipts since Jan. 1	135,559,040	130,803,460	122,902,283
Put into cold storage	2,270,513	2,354,988	1,932,385
Withdrawn from cold storage	924,577	1,099,973	1,076,891
Change during week	+1,345,936	+1,255,015	+855,494
Total holdings	23,742,001	22,396,065	19,364,696
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	3,642,413	3,120,021	3,360,168
Receipts since Jan. 1	149,327,043	145,684,630	113,650,418
Put into cold storage	1,233,228	1,201,164	1,158,813
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,489,067	2,702,307	1,836,030
Change during week	−1,255,839	−1,501,143	−677,217
Total holdings	29,006,668	30,262,507	21,921,228
Eggs.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	226,942	289,834	240,526
Receipts since Jan. 1	12,952,564	12,725,622	12,957,793
Put into cold storage	24,429	34,204	24,214
Withdrawn from cold storage	49,305	43,004	51,404
Change during week	−24,876	−8,800	−27,190
Total holdings	4,581,691	4,606,567	4,974,871

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

August 6–11, Included with Comparisons.

92 Score Creamery Butter. (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	43½	42½	44	43½	43
Tuesday	43½	42	44½	43½	43¼
Wednesday	43½	42	44½	43½	44
Thursday	43½	42	44½	43½	45¼
Friday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Saturday	43½	42	44½	43½	45¼
Average:					
Aug. 6–11, 1923	43.50	42.10	44.35	43.50	44.15
July 30–Aug. 4, 1923	42.50	41.42	43.00	42.46	43.12
Aug. 7–12, 1922	33.83	32.58	34.42	35.08	37.42

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins). (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin.
Monday	24 –24¾	21½–22	25 –25½	26½	.....
Tuesday	24½–25	22 –22½	25–25½	25¾	22
Wednesday	24½–25½	22 –22½	25–25½	25¼	22
Thursday	24½–25½	22 –22½	25–25½	25½	.....
Friday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Saturday	24½–25½	22 –22½	25–25½	25½	.....
Average:					
Aug. 6–11, 1923	24.82	22.15	25.25	25.70	22.00
July 30–Aug. 4, 1923	24.36	21.71	25.25	24.79	21.19
Aug. 7–12, 1922	20.38	19.17	21.42	20.08	18.60

[1] Holiday
[2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

	(*Cents per lb.*)		(*Cents per lb.*)
Monday	42½	Friday	(1)
Tuesday	41½	Saturday	41½
Wednesday	41½		
Thursday	41½	Average	41.70

Honey Report Issued at Madison.

For one time only—on August 15—the semimonthly market report on honey and beeswax, which is usually issued from the Washington office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, was issued at Madison, Wis. A representative went from Washington to edit the reports received from various producing sections and the city markets, and State agricultural officials saw that the stencils were cut and the reports mimeographed in usual form.

This special release of the mid-August honey report was a feature of the Fifth Annual Beekeepers Conference, held at Madison from August 13 to 18. It was a practical demonstration of the Federal market news service and supplemented an address given concerning this service on the program for August 15. It was expected that this conference would be the largest assembly of beekeepers ever held in the United States. The chief attraction of the convention was the dedication of the Memorial Library at the University of Wisconsin, in honor of Dr. C. C. Miller, who for over 50 years was one of the best known authorities on matters relating to bees.

The semimonthly market reports on honey and beeswax are issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington on the first and fifteenth of each month. Similar reports are published at the Kansas City office, 212 Railway Exchange Building. Persons having use for these mimeographed bulletins can obtain them regularly, without charge, on application to either of those offices.

Fruits and Vegetables

Cantaloupe Prices Well Maintained.

With the advance of summer and the abundance of home-grown products, wholesale prices of fruits and vegetables are generally lower. A sharp curtailment of peach supplies and fewer shipped-in potatoes resulted in a firm market tone for those lines. Midwestern potatoes advanced considerably. Larger volumes of cantaloupes, grapes, onions, and pears were shipped during the week ending August 4, but the combined movement of 15 fruits and vegetables showed a further decrease of 575 cars. Total shipments were 14,409 cars.

Cantaloupes.—The present cantaloupe season has been notable for its relatively high prices. Imperial Valley shipments were distributed more evenly than ever before, and supplies from all other sections have been quite limited. Only during early July were accumulations in city markets so great as to cause a temporary slump in wholesale prices.

The 1922 season in Imperial Valley opened so slowly that first sales ranged high. This year, a good volume of cantaloupes got an early start from California, and prices did not equal those of 1922 until mid-June, although they ranged $4–$7 per standard crate. The last two weeks of June values exceeded those of the same period a year ago; in early July they declined almost to the 1922 level, but since then have been higher in most consuming centers. Notwithstanding recent declines, prices still average at least $1 per standard crate above last season's figures and somewhat above the 1921 mid-season range.

SATISFACTORY RETURNS TO GROWERS.

Western growers, as well as those in eastern and central sections, can have but little fault to find with cash returns this season. Imperial Valley, where this product is raised on a larger scale than anywhere else, seems well satisfied with the market season. From a much smaller acreage, practically as many carloads were shipped as last season, the record year. Total output to August 4 was 12,165 cars—only 75 less than in 1922. Very little competition was encountered from Georgia, because that State marketed only 210 cars of cantaloupes, compared with 1,630 a year ago, and Florida shipped only 40 carloads, or less than one-fourth its 1922 volume. The Rio Grande Valley of Texas was the only early section to furnish more cantaloupes than last season.

Home-grown melons are now an important feature of many markets. The shipped-in supply from leading intermediate States has been far below last year's. Arizona's season is closing with a record of less than 1,200 cars; the 1922 total was about 1,560 cars. North Carolina will soon be through and has shipped only 535 carloads to date. Maryland's volume thus far has been only half of last season's, but movement is very active. Delaware had marketed less than 100 cars to August 4, compared with 400 a year ago, while Indiana and Arkansas have shipped only about one-third of last season's early output. At this time in 1922, those two States had completed their seasonal movement of cantaloupes.

The f. o. b. market at Turlock, Calif., is a good index of the present situation in the West. In spite of a 60 per cent increase in weekly shipments from that section, cash track prices advanced to $2 per standard crate, and "f. o. b. usual terms" sales closed at $2.25. Jobbing prices of $3.50–$4.50 compare impressively with the low range of $2.50–$3 in eastern and midwestern cities last August. A year ago Chicago dealers received $1.15 per flat crate for New Mexico pink meats, but now $1.75 is the usual price. Arizona stock in standard crates still is bringing $3.50–$4, compared with $2.50 at the end of last season, and Indiana and Arkansas Salmon Tints are $1 higher than in early August, 1922. Price levels for eastern green meats range 50 per cent above last season's. But the sharpest contrast relates to western Honey Dews, which apparently are increasing in public favor. Just a year ago city sales of these melons were made generally at $1–$1.75 per crate, but the present range is $3–$5.

As in other States, movement from Colorado has been greatly delayed. Colorado shipped more than 4,400 carloads last season and 3,200 in 1921. Plantings this year are 30 per cent less than those of 1922, but still 1,500 acres above those of two seasons ago. Shipments from the Rocky Ford section may not become heavy before September 1, and Michigan's movement has scarcely begun.

POTATOES STEADY TO FIRM.

Potatoes.—A slight boost in prices of eastern stock occurred about the middle of the week, but most gains were soon lost as week-end supplies increased. No. 1 Cobblers closed around $4 per barrel in New York. Total arrivals of 450 cars in Kansas City failed to break that market, thereby indicating heavy diversions. An upward swing took place at central and western shipping points, with advances of 25¢ per 100 pounds on sacked Early Ohios and Cobblers. Kansas and Missouri potatoes sold higher in the Chicago carlot market at $1.75–$2.15, and Cobblers ranged up to $1.85 in Kansas City. The relative scarcity of New Jersey potatoes is reflected in f. o. b. prices nearly three times those of last August, as 150-pound sacks of No. 1 Cobblers ranged up to $4.75 in South Jersey. Aggregate shipments for the week decreased 260 cars, because of diminishing supplies from the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland. Movement from New Jersey, Long Island, and Colorado is getting into full swing, but Kansas shipped more potatoes than any other State.

PEACH SUPPLIES DECREASE.

Peaches.—First crest of the season's peach shipments passed, as the week's output fell from 3,900 to 2,840 cars. Georgia alone decreased 530 cars and California 1,000, but Arkansas shipped nearly 400 cars, compared with 40 the previous week. The season's total to date is about 1,000 cars in excess of last year's early shipments. Regardless of the fairly heavy receipts, New York wholesale market showed an upward trend, Georgia Elbertas in bushel baskets touching $3.25. A firm tone prevailed in other cities. North Carolina stock also closed slightly higher, but final sales of Arkansas Elbertas declined in St. Louis to a range of $2.25–$2.50 per bushel, under heavy arrivals.

Watermelons.—No consistent trend is apparent in watermelon prices as the season wanes. Demand seems to be abating, although good melons of large size still range high. Some sales of 32-pounders were made at $525 per carload in New York. The Kansas City market holds well for Texas Tom Watsons, and a heavy wire inquiry was reported at Northeast Texas loading points. That State has already shipped 4,700 cars, or 600 more than all of last season.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apple shipments decreased slightly, because of a big drop in Delaware's movement. Michigan and New Jersey are now prominent shipping States. Prices of eastern stock in New York City closed lower at $1.25–$1.75 per bushel. Virginia *cabbage* brought $65 per ton on the Baltimore market and sold at $2–$3 per crate elsewhere. The Roanoke section of Virginia shipped 73 cars and Colorado 70 of the week's 211 cars. Iowa cabbage was jobbing at $40 per ton in St. Louis. Michigan *celery* held nearly steady at $1–$1.25 per flat crate in Chicago; crates from New York ranged $3–$4.50 in the East, with little demand. New York Big Boston *lettuce* showed but slight change at 40¢–75¢ per crate, and western lettuce was weak in St. Louis at $3 but closed higher in Kansas City.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of July 29–August 4 and Season to August 4, with Comparisons.

Product.	July 29–Aug. 4, 1923.	July 22–28, 1923.	July 30–Aug. 5, 1922.	Total this season to Aug. 4.	Total last season to Aug. 5.	Total last season.
Apples	792	845	684	3,812	4,013	112,182
Cabbage	211	155	168	13,373	17,467	40,950
Cantaloupes	1,584	1,181	1,845	16,964	22,121	30,126
Celery	36	37	53	6,600	5,053	14,782
Grapes	448	120	364	851	620	59,886
Lettuce	562	511	373	21,102	17,317	22,031
Onions	546	408	366	5,936	8,283	29,362
Peaches	2,837	3,894	2,189	14,223	13,187	38,318
Pears	918	824	936	3,973	2,348	20,449
Plums and prunes	114	127	.....	2,064	.....	5,021
Potatoes:						
Sweet	67	68	92	217	450	21,446
White	2,665	2,924	2,842	37,833	50,182	251,644
Tomatoes	210	181	203	14,968	18,010	26,499
Vegetables, mixed	722	587	607	13,853	11,369	19,775
Watermelons	2,697	3,122	2,993	22,155	38,916	47,070
Total	14,409	14,984	13,715	.....	.....	.....

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include all Varieties of Each Product for the Week July 31-Aug. 6, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for Aug. 6, 1923, with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

POTATOES. (Prices quoted on Virginia Eastern Shore Cobblers, No. 1, per barrel.)

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	July 31-Aug. 6, 1923.	July 21-30, 1923.	Aug. 1-7, 1922.	Jan. 1-Aug. 6, 1923.	Jan. 1-Aug. 7, 1922.	Aug. 6, 1923.	July 30, 1923.	Aug. 7, 1922.
New York	250	311	229	6,800	7,532	$3.75-4.00	$4.25-4.75	$2.00-2.25
Boston	177	174	169	2,269	1,953	5.50-5.75	5.50	2.25-2.75
Philadelphia	152	149	128	2,939	3,102	4.75-5.00	4.75	1.75
Baltimore	45	30	20	880	957	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.75	1.50-1.75
Pittsburgh	154	161	192	1,947	2,257	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	2.65-2.75
Cincinnati	26	6	23	717	986	.....	.....	3.50
Chicago	379	400	262	3,824	4,096	5.50	5.00-5.25	2.75-3.00
St. Louis	49	17	68	901	1,352	.....	.....	3.15-3.50
Kansas City	451	303	69	2,045	1,817	[1] 1.35-1.50	[1] 1.35-1.50	[1] 1.00-1.25

WATERMELONS. Prices quoted on Georgia and North and South Carolina Tom Watsons, 22-30 lb. average, bulk per car.)

New York	260	206	184	2,030	3,193	[2] $170.00-525.00	[2] $280.00-475.00	$275.00-450.00
Boston	49	47	22	511	731	[3] .40- .50	[3] .40- .50	[3] .35- .45
Philadelphia	112	179	128	970	1,357	250.00-275.00	200.00-450.00	125.00-325.00
Baltimore	100	260	115	851	1,266	210.00-335.00	290.00-450.00	200.00-225.00
Pittsburgh	137	99	99	859	1,199	275.00-575.00	275.00-500.00	225.00-350.00
Cincinnati	75	71	120	466	903	[4] 25.00- 50.00	[4] 30.00- 70.00	[4] 20.00- 40.00
Chicago	205	236	262	1,881	2,612	275.00-380.00	260.00-350.00	220.00-275.00
St. Louis	98	75	159	554	1,054	350.00	295.00	[5] 175.00-210.00
Kansas City	137	150	105	825	667	[6] 1.60	[6] 1.60- 1.70	[6] 1.50- 2.00

PEACHES. (Prices quoted on Georgia Elbertas—Bushel Baskets and Sixes.)

New York	457	446	532	2,472	3,490	$2.25-3.25	$1.75-2.25	$2.00-2.25
Boston	122	96	124	476	596	2.50-3.00	2.50-3.00	2.50-2.75
Philadelphia	71	75	59	611	741	2.25-3.00	2.50-2.85	[7] 2.00-2.50
Baltimore	55	59	37	337	339	2.00-2.75	2.25-3.00	2.50
Pittsburgh	104	95	98	587	605	2-25-3.00	2.50-3.00	[8] 2.25-2.75
Cincinnati	42	50	35	315	393	2.50-3.00	2.25-3.15	[9] 1.50-2.00
Chicago	273	160	264	707	1,095	2.50-3.00	2.75-3.00	[8] 2.00-2.25
St. Louis	184	43	85	353	795	3.00-3.25	2.25-3.25	[9] 1.35-1.65
Kansas City	111	27	89	183	278	2.50-2.75	3.00	[9] 1.75-2.00

CANTALOUPES. (Prices quoted on California and Arizona Salmon Tints, Standards 45's.)

New York	258	196	492	2,555	3,340	$3.50-4.50	$4.00-5.00	$2.25-2.75
Boston	116	56	131	762	1,042	4.50	6.00	2.50-3.00
Philadelphia	73	82	67	916	1,091	3.50-4.25	4.50-5.25	2.00-2.75
Baltimore	1	12	12	323	442	.....	.....	2.50-2.75
Pittsburgh	85	107	180	1,185	1,603	3.75-4.25	4.75-5.00	2.75-3.00
Cincinnati	39	21	39	402	450	3.75-4.25	4.50	2.75-3.25
Chicago	199	111	191	1,914	1,710	3.25-3.75	4.00-4.25	2.75-3.00
St. Louis	45	30	33	401	522	4.00-4.50	3.50-3.75	[10] 1.50-2.00
Kansas City	34	40	43	445	698	3.00-3.50	4.25	[10] 1.75-2.00

[1] Kansas Early Ohios sacked per 100 lbs.
[2] Auction sales.
[3] Unit basis.
[4] Bulk per 100 melons.
[5] Missouri stock.
[6] Texas stock bulk per 100 pounds.
[7] North Carolina Elbertas.
[8] Illinois Elbertas.
[9] Arkansas and Missouri Elbertas.
[10] Arkansas Salmon Tints.

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables f. o. b. Shipping Points.

August 6, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	August 6, 1923.	July 30, 1923.	August 7, 1922.
Potatoes	Onley, Va	Barrel	.....	$4.75-4.90	$1.85-2.00
	Kaw Valley, Kans	100-lbs. sacked	$1.25	1.00-1.10	.80-1.10
	Kearney, Nebr	do	1.60	1.25	.85-1.00
	Caldwell, Idaho	do	$1.25-1.35	.....	.85
	New Jersey points	do	2.65-2.85	.....	1.05-1.15
Watermelons	Macon, Ga	Bulk per car	150-350.00	115-300.00	50-125.00
	Texas points	Bulk per 100 lbs.	.75-1.15	.65-1.05	.35- .60
Peaches	Cornelia, Ga	6-basket carrier	2.40-2.75	2.50-2.75	.....
	Aberdeen, N. C	do	.....	.....	1.45-2.55

Nebraska Early-Potato Movement Delayed.

The early-potato section of Nebraska is located in the south central part of the State, in the valley of the Platte River. Kearney, county seat of Buffalo County, is recognized as the center of the district, although considerable acreage is also grown around Gibbon, Shelton, Grand Island, and several other towns within a radius of 75 miles. The industry is comparatively young, having begun in a commercial way about eight years ago. In 1921 only 3,000 acres were grown in that territory. This was increased to approximately 8,000 acres in 1922, due to the high prices and good market of the previous year. But last season was as disastrous as 1921 was profitable, with the result that plantings for 1923 were reduced about 50 per cent and are now estimated at 4,500 acres. Growers were very much discouraged last season and, according to reports from the Kearney field station of the Federal market news service, some of this feeling of pessimism still prevails.

The small acreage is accompanied by a very light yield, although the quality of the stock is exceptionally good. A few fields that have already been dug produced from 50 to 75 bushels to the acre, which is much below the record of last year, when the average was 140 bushels to the acre. In one or two instances growers have simply abandoned their acreage, claiming that the very light yield would not pay for the digging, let alone the cost of production. The average for the Kearney district probably will be around 60 bushels to the acre and the entire output approximately 600 cars.

The principal variety grown is the Early Ohio, although about 10% of the acreage is planted to Cobblers. Because the latter variety usually brings a premium over Ohios and is also more free from second growth and growth cracks, it would look as though the southern Nebraska section might become a Cobbler area in the near future. About 70% of the acreage is grown under irrigation and the remainder on dry-land farms, although the latter sometimes is not very successful, as the country is semiarid.

The deal this season has been very slow in getting under way. Up to August 4 only a dozen cars had been shipped, while 84 cars were marketed to the same date last year. Growers were not satisfied with opening prices and deferred digging in the hope of an upturn in the market. First sales of sacked U. S. No. 1 Early Ohios ranged $1.25-$1.50 per 100 pounds cash track, although some futures were sold at slightly higher prices. Demand was slow in late July, but improved the first week of August, Ohios advancing to $1.60 per 100 pounds f. o. b. usual terms. The Central Nebraska Potato Growers' Association controls about 70% of the output adjacent to Kearney, but up to August 1 very few cash buyers had arrived. The season probably will extend into September.

The stock is packed in 120-pound sacks, loaded in cattle cars, with approximately 225 sacks to the car. Shipping-point inspection is compulsory in Nebraska, and due to the excellent quality of the stock all shipments to date have easily made the U. S. No. 1 grade. Last year about 90% of shipments from the Kearney district graded No. 2, compared with 25% in 1921. There was much second growth, growth cracks, and scab. Market prices of No. 1 potatoes from July to September were 75¢ to $1.25 per 100 lbs. below the 1921 level, and the inferior stock offered by Nebraska growers brought very poor returns.

Conditions of the 1922 market affected distribution of potatoes from the district; of the 858 cars of which destinations were reported up to December 1, 272 went to towns in Nebraska. Receiving States were as follows:

State.	Cars.	State.	Cars.	State.	Cars.
Nebraska	272	Kansas	78	Texas	3
Missouri	210	Arkansas	18	Tennessee	2
Illinois	160	Oklahoma	9		
Iowa	99	Wyoming	7	Total	858

Condition of this season's entire potato crop in Nebraska on July 1 was reported to be 91 per cent compared with a percentage last year of 80 and a 10-year average of 88. Acreage was estimated at 118,000, while 139,000 acres were planted last season. Total Nebraska shipments for the 1922-23 season were 5,550 cars.

Probably not more than 20% of the cantaloupes of the Imperial Valley are available for disposal to cash buyers at the track side. Most of the crop is marketed through the distributors' representatives in large cities.

Potato Market Prospects Brighter.

An irregular tone was noted in wholesale fruit and vegetable markets during the week ending August 11. Potatoes from central shipping sections closed generally higher; so did watermelons. But cantaloupes, apples, and several other products tended toward lower price levels. With the summer far advanced and fall movement not yet started, mid-August shipments usually decrease before the beginning of the year's peak. Combined movement of 15 important products showed a loss of 13 per cent last week, the total being 12,670 cars. Peach shipments decreased 40 per cent and watermelons about one-fourth. For the corresponding week last season, total output of 15 fruits and vegetables was nearly 17,000 cars.

Potatoes.—Estimates of this year's potato crop are becoming more definite, and it looks like a favorable market season for growers in most parts of the country. August 1 forecast of 379,558,000 bushels is not quite 3½ bushels per capita, which makes this year's total crop about the same per capita as that of 1921. Actual increase over production of two seasons ago is estimated at 18,000,000 bushels, but the population also is larger. Fewer potatoes are expected than on July 1 and total production may be less by 71,600,000 bushels, or about 15 per cent, compared with the 1922 crop.

DECREASE IN NORTH CENTRAL REGION.

Minnesota still leads with a forecast of 37½ million bushels, or 14 per cent below last season. Michigan has decreased 23 per cent and Wisconsin 33 per cent, so that those two States may average around 28 million bushels. North Dakota's output probably will be cut 30 per cent. New York expects possibly one-fifth less potatoes than in 1922, or a crop little larger than Michigan's. Production in Maine is back to normal, with 26 million bushels anticipated, but Pennsylvania's crop may run 4 million bushels below the average of the past decade. Although good yields are expected in Colorado, Idaho, and other western States, the decrease from last year will be 10 to 20 per cent.

The most serious falling-off in any State is reported from New Jersey. Forecast of only 6,000,000 bushels compares with the 1922 crop of 16,435,000 bushels and a 1921 crop of 9,000,000. Virginia's output also is much smaller than for many years. This shortage in mid-season shipping sections gives a better outlet for northern potatoes.

Few price changes occurred for Virginia Eastern Shore Cobblers, but there was a weaker tendency in several important markets. Sacked stock from New Jersey closed 10¢-25¢ per 100 pounds lower, following a similar decline at shipping points. A good demand for Middle Western Early Ohios helped maintain a steady to firm f. o. b. market, but consuming centers favored that variety less than Cobblers. The latter advanced 10¢-25¢ in Kansas and Nebraska producing sections and in midwestern cities, general car-lot price ranging $2-$2.20 at terminal points. Kentucky Cobblers, U. S. No. 1 grade, sold as high as $3 in Pittsburgh and western Colorado stock brought $2.75 in the Fort Worth car-lot market. Prices everywhere average far above last season's, partly because of lighter supplies. Weekly shipments were little over 2,600 cars, compared with 4,600 a year ago, New Jersey, and Kansas each shipping about 600 cars.

WATERMELON SEASON WANING.

Watermelons.—The shortage of Missouri watermelons is reflected in higher prices to growers. Carloads sell at $50 to $100 above last year's range in the Kennett district, and the market is firm. The season has been so delayed that Missouri stock will have little competition in the Middle West. North Carolina shipments are now important, but Georgia and Texas are rapidly closing. According to size, southeastern melons ranged $200-$500 per car in the East, and large Tom Watsons from Texas sold at $400-$450 in Chicago and St. Louis.

Peaches.—Week's arrivals of 520 cars of peaches in New York caused a decline of only 25¢ per crate or bushel basket on Georgia and North Carolina stock. Markets were irregular, some eastern sales being made as low as $2, and a top of $3.75 prevailing in Cincinnati. Last reports from Cornelia, Ga., showed an f. o. b. price of $2.50-$2.75 on Elbertas. New Jersey and Arkansas are the chief mid-season scources, with Maryland also supplying many cars. Eastern Carmans ranged 75¢-$1.25 in consuming centers, Maryland Belles closing at $2.25 in Philadelphia. Ring-packed Arkansas Elbertas sold generally at $3-$3.75 per bushel, ordinary packs bringing 50¢-$1 less.

CANTALOUPES LOWER.

Cantaloupes.—A slow, weak tone characterized the cantaloupe markets. Turlock section Salmon Tints declined about $1 per standard crate in New York and St. Louis. Weekly shipments from that district decreased to 250 cars. Maryland, Delaware, and Indiana furnished more than half the total of 1,420 cars, and green meats from the first two States brought only 65¢-$1.25, Indiana stock having declined sharply to $1-$1.75. St. Louis reported Arkansas Salmon Tints meeting little demand at $2.50-$2.75, partly because of liberal supplies of home-grown stock.

Apples.—August 1 estimate of commercial apples still was about 2,000,000 barrels above the 1922 crop. Reports from many sections, particularly the Northwest, indicate good-quality fruit. Most of the increase over last year is in the Pacific coast territory and in Michigan and the Virginias. New York's production is expected to fall considerably below last season's. Bushel baskets of eastern varieties reached $2 early in the week but declined to a range of 75¢-$1.50. Best Illinois apples sold at 60¢-$1 in Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Colorado has come to the fore in *cabbage* shipments, with the Norfolk section of Virginia ranking second, and Iowa third. Kansas City sales of Colorado stock held steady at $2.50 per crate, Iowa cabbage jobbing at $50 per ton in the East and around $30 in the Middle West. Virginia crates ranged $2-$2.50. New York *celery* closed slightly weaker at $3-$4 per crate. Michigan Highball crates sold at $1-$1.25 in Chicago, and a few sales of California stock were reported in mid-western cities at $6-$9 per large crate. Michigan shipped half the week's total of 66 cars. *Grape* movement from the central district of California increased sharply and filled 600 cars; other sections of that State sent 90 cars. Reaction occurred in the New York *lettuce* market. Big Boston lettuce from up State ranged $1-$1.25 early in the week and closed at 75¢-$1 per crate. This stock touched $2 in Philadelphia. General range on western Iceberg was $4-$4.50. New York shipped 290 cars and northern California 107. *Onion* movement is active in Washington, Massachussetts, and Iowa. Massachussetts yellow varieties in 100-pound sacks held firm at $2.75-$3, New York stock declining to a range of $2-$2.25 in New York City. Iowa yellows were jobbing at $2.50-$3 per sack and Washington stock slightly lower. Standard boxes of California Bartlett *pears* sold at $2.50-$3.50 in a number of cities. The shipping season in that State is declining, and Northwestern pears are now rolling freely. August 1 forecast of *sweet-potato* production was little over 93,000,000 bushels, compared with 109,534,000 bushels last year. Barrels from North Carolina ranged $5.50-$8. Alabama bushels sold at $2.35 in Cincinnati.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week August 5-11 and season to August 11, with comparisons.

Product.	Aug. 5-11, 1923.	July 29-Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 6-12, 1922.	Total this season to Aug. 11.	Total last season to Aug. 12.	Total last season.
Apples	710	808	1,122	4,538	5,138	112,182
Cabbage	250	211	218	13,623	17,685	40,950
Cantaloupes	1,421	1,584	1,295	18,385	23,416	30,126
Celery	66	42	74	6,672	5,142	14,782
Grapes	692	448	414	1,543	1,050	59,886
Lettuce	482	565	431	21,587	17,748	22,031
Onions	348	552	474	6,290	8,757	29,783
Peaches	1,755	2,840	3,600	15,981	16,851	38,318
Pears	1,030	929	1,028	5,014	3,436	20,318
Plums and prunes	83	114	.....	2,147	.....	5,021
Potatoes:						
Sweet	172	69	330	391	792	21,446
White	2,634	2,665	4,642	40,467	54,825	251,644
Tomatoes	223	210	261	15,191	18,271	26,499
Vegetables, mixed	743	722	607	14,596	11,976	19,775
Watermelons	2,061	2,699	2,267	24,218	41,227	47,070
Total	12,670	14,458	16,863	.....	.....	.....

The acreage of onions in Hennepin County, Minn., was estimated at 536 last year and compares with an estimated area of 281 acres this year. The condition at this time is not as good as it was one year ago on the same date. Due to poor germination and weeds some fields have been plowed under, and a number of fields have thin stands. Some reports indicate poor germination due to inferior seed. The average condition is 75 per cent.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week August 7-13 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for August 13, 1923, with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

POTATOES. (Prices quoted on Virginia Eastern Shore Irish Cobblers, No. 1, per barrel.)

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Aug. 7-13, 1923.	July 31-Aug. 6, 1923.	Aug. 8-14, 1922.	Jan. 1-Aug. 13, 1923.[15]	Jan. 1-Aug. 14, 1922.[15]	Aug. 13, 1923.	Aug. 6, 1923.	Aug. 14, 1922.
New York...	216	250	296	14499	14141	$3.50-4.00	$3.75-4.00	$1.50-1.75
Boston.....	135	177	106	6,756	6,092	5.25-5.50	5.50-5.75	2.50-2.75
Philadelphia	128	152	85	5,258	5,314	4.25	4.75-5.00	[1] 1.10
Baltimore...	36	45	33	1,301	1,381	4.50-5.00	4.50-4.75	1.50-1.75
Pittsburgh..	140	154	213	4,833	5,204	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	2.50
Cincinnati...	6	26	24	2,046	2,138	.....	.....	3.25
Chicago.....	431	379	265	12961	10562	[2] 2.00-2.20	[2] 1.90-2.15	[2] 1.70
St. Louis....	29	49	97	2,899	3,384	.....	[2] 1.75	[2] 1.40-1.50
Kansas City.	445	451	187	7,014	5,095	[2] 2.10-2.20	[2] 1.85	[2] 1.25

WATERMELONS. (Prices quoted on Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watsons—22-30 lbs. average, bulk per car.)

New York...	166	260	105	2,196	3,298	[3] $235.00-550.00	[3] $170.00-525.00	$200.00-450.00
Boston.....	33	49	11	544	742	[4] .30- .55	[4] .40- .50	[4] .35
Philadelphia	130	112	110	1,100	1,467	205.00-475.00	250.00-275.00	200.00-350.00
Baltimore...	152	100	53	1,003	1,319	325.00-400.00	210.00-335.00	.....
Pittsburgh..	81	137	55	940	1,254	250.00-500.00	275.00-575.00	225.00-325.00
Cincinnati...	59	75	54	525	957	[5] 20.00- 25.00	[5] 25.00- 50.00	[5] 25.00- 40.00
Chicago.....	153	205	212	2,034	2,824	400.00-450.00	275.00-380.00	[6] 200.00-270.00
St. Louis....	77	98	145	631	1,199	[7] 425.00-450.00	350.00	[6] 210.00
Kansas City.	80	137	92	905	759	[8] 2.00	[8] 1.60	[8] 1.00- 1.75

PEACHES. (Prices quoted on Georgia Elbertas—Bushel baskets and sixes.)

New York...	520	457	381	2,992	3,871	$2.25-3.00	$2.25-3.25	[9] $2.50-3.00
Boston.....	99	122	48	575	644	2.00-3.00	2.50-3.00	[9] 3.00-3.25
Philadelphia	25	71	26	636	767	2.75-3.25	2.25-3.00	[9] 1.75
Baltimore...	24	55	42	361	381	2.25-2.50	2.00-2.75	[9] 2.25-2.59
Pittsburgh..	91	104	113	678	718	2.50-3.25	2.25-3.00	[10] 2.40-2.50
Cincinnati...	40	42	9	355	402	3.50-3.75	2.50-3.00	[11] 2.00-2.25
Chicago.....	192	273	301	899	1,396	2.50-2.75	2.50-3.00	[10] 1.75-2.25
St. Louis....	173	184	24	526	819	3.00	3.00-3.25	[10] 1.50-1.75
Kansas City.	68	111	22	251	300	2.50-3.25	2.50-2.75	[10] 2.00

CANTALOUPES. (Prices quoted on California Turlock Section Salmon Tints—Standards 45s.)

New York...	223	258	285	2,778	3,625	$3.00-3.50	$4.25-4.50	$3.25-3.50
Boston.....	120	116	66	882	1,108	3.00-4.00	4.50	3.00-4.00
Philadelphia	64	73	17	980	1,108	3.25-3.75	4.00-4.25	[12] .50- .75
Baltimore...	....	1	6	323	448	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh..	158	85	108	1,343	1,711	3.25-3.50	4.00-4.25	3.25-3.50
Cincinnati...	53	39	36	455	486	3.00-3.25	3.75-4.00	2.75-3.00
Chicago.....	200	199	207	2,114	1,917	2.75-3.25	3.50-3.75	2.75-3.00
St. Louis....	28	45	10	429	532	2.25-3.00	[13] 4.00-4.50	2.50
Kansas City.	18	34	6	463	704	3.25	3.50	[14] 1.75-2.00

[1] New Jersey Irish Cobblers, sacked, per 100 pounds
[2] Kansas Irish Cobblers, sacked, per 100 pounds.
[3] Auction sales.
[4] Unit basis.
[5] Bulk, per 100 melons.
[6] Missouri stock.
[7] Texas stock.
[8] Texas bulk, per 100 pounds.
[9] Virginia Elbertas.
[10] Missouri and Illinois Elbertas.
[11] Indiana Elbertas.
[12] Delaware and Maryland Green Meats.
[13] California Imperial Valley Salmon Tints.
[14] Arkansas Salmon Tints.
[15] Totals include old and new potatoes.

Prices of Fruit and Vegetables F. O. B. Shipping Points.

August 13, 1923, with Comparison.

Product.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	Aug. 13, 1923.	Aug. 6, 1923.	Aug. 14, 1922.
Potatoes.....	Kaw Valley, Kans.	100 lbs. sacked.	$1.50-1.60	$1.25	$0.80-0.85
	Kearney, Nebr....	.....do.....	1.65	1.60	1.08
	Caldwell, Idaho...	.....do.....	1.35	1.25-1.35	.....
	New Jersey points.	.....do.....	2.50-2.65	2.65-2.85	.95-1.05
	Grand Junction, Colo.	.....do.....	1.35	1.25-1.50	.....
Watermelons..	Macon, Ga.....	Bulk per car...	125-400.00	150-350.00	.....
	Texas points.....	Bulk per 100 lbs.	.....	.75-1.15	.....
	Kennett, Mo.....	Bulk per car...	175-325.00	.....	145.00
Peaches.....	Cornelia, Ga.....	Six-basket carrier.	.....	2.40-2.75	.....

Few Watermelons Expected from Missouri.

Partly because of heavy rains and sand storms, Missouri expects one of the shortest watermelon crops in many years. The acreage also was reduced about two-thirds from that of last season, many growers having turned to cotton, which is an important crop in southeast Missouri. Furthermore, the melon season is later than usual; no appreciable shipments were made before August 10. In fact, to August 4 only 13 cars had been moved, whereas the total to the same time last year was 1,017 cars. Reports from the Kennett field station of the Federal market news service indicate that shipments for the season may be about 900 cars, compared with 2,750 in 1922.

The quality of the melons should be fairly good this year, although if there is much more rain it is generally supposed that anthracnose will become a serious menace. So far, very little of this disease has appeared. Most of the stock cuts well and shows red throughout, but whether this will continue during the season depends a great deal upon the amount of rain. A recent heavy rain probably damaged the crop somewhat.

Plantings in most fields are of the Irish Gray variety, except in Butler County, where the melons are principally Tom Watsons, with a few "Montys." The last variety is not expected to be shipped, as it has very poor carrying qualities because of the thin rind.

Unlike previous years, little competition is expected from other States during the shipping season. Georgia will be through and the Texas season practically completed, so that good prices should prevail, provided the quality remains as good as it has been for the few cars already shipped.

Georgia Season Develops a New Watermelon.

Watermelon movement from the Macon section of Georgia was well under way the first week of August, and heaviest shipments were expected about the 9th. It was not believed, however, that there would be such a decided peak in the movement as occurred last season. A year ago, the week of July 23–29 was the period of largest shipments from central Georgia, when 1,175 carloads were marketed. The lateness of the present season, as well as the shorter crop, is seen in the movement of only 411 cars during the corresponding week this year. With a greater part of the crop already marketed, total Georgia melon shipments to August 4 were about 6,100 cars, compared with 12,480 to the same time in 1922.

Reports from the Macon field station, operated jointly by the Federal and State market news services, indicate that the season is yet too young to judge accurately of its success from the growers' standpoint. The Georgia crop probably will be only about 50 per cent of last season's, on account of diseases and the smaller acreage, but prices have been much higher. Tom Watson and Irish Gray varieties make up the bulk of the crop, and 24–26 pound average melons sold at $90–$150 per carload during the last week of July, 1922, whereas the same sizes brought $150–$275 during the corresponding period this year. For large Irish Grays, averaging 30–32 pounds each, the recent cash track price to growers was $325–$425 per car. Last season similar stock sold around $225.

The general quality of watermelons in the Macon section has been only fair, and large stock of good quality has been difficult to find. South Carolina melons were exceptionally good this year, but their season will be over before the Macon melons move in considerable quantity. Central Georgia stock will not meet much competition in the eastern markets except from North Carolina, and the crop there is very light. However, most of the watermelons from the Macon district have been rolling to the north central markets, and keenest competition will be encountered from Missouri.

NEW MELON NAMED "THURMOND GRAY."

A new watermelon, known as the Thurmond Gray, has appeared on northern markets in volume for the first time this season. It was propagated by a Georgia man and gives indications of supplanting other well-known varieties from that State. The new melon was originated and introduced by a grower named Thurmond, of Perry, Ga. It is a good producer, stands wet weather well, and so far has not been subject to the diseases that have damaged other melons this season. Its quality and attractiveness have made it an excellent market melon, and high prices have been secured for the Thurmond Gray. Growers say that it is likely to supplant the Irish Gray and, if enough seed can be secured, it probably will form about 50 per cent of the Georgia melon crop next year. The new melon is long and thick and has a light streak which adds much to its appearance when packed for shipment. The acreage was not extensive this season, but there has been a great demand for the seed.

The propagator claims to have been specializing in this variety for many years. The stock has been improved by careful planting and handling of the seed. Last season the name was suggested and this year it has become well known on the important northern markets. The Thurmond Gray is a hardy type of melon that makes it ideal for shipment. It is almost sure to become one of the leading varieties from Georgia.

Grain

Wheat Prices Firm But Corn Prices Show Slight Decline.

Wheat future prices remained fairly firm throughout the week ending August 4, September wheat at Chicago closing at 96¾¢, which was ¼¢ higher than at the close of the previous week. September corn declined ⅜¢ and closed on August 4 at 76¾¢. Cash grain prices followed closely the future markets. Unfavorable weather in the northwest and in Canada was a strengthening factor in the wheat market, while improved weather conditions in the corn belt was the principal weakening factor in the corn market. The movement of wheat continued heavy and primary receipts increased about 2 million bushels compared with a decrease of like amount for the corresponding weeks last year. Corn and oats receipts were slightly less than during the previous week and were but little different from the amounts reported for the corresponding weeks last year, as shown in the accompanying table. While receipts of wheat were of large volume, they were less than the normal amount for this season at several of the markets. At Chicago the receipts on Monday were the largest since August 4, 1921, and amounted to 2,682 cars. There was a good demand both from the mills and elevators, and the offerings were readily absorbed at fair premiums ranging from ¾ to 1 cent over the September price. There was very little export demand, however, although some sales of Hard were reported via the Gulf at 9¢ over the Chicago September price for the last half of August shipments. This was a decline of about ½¢ in the premium paid during the previous week.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	July 30–Aug. 4.	July 23–28.	July 30–Aug. 4.	July 23–28.	July 30–Aug. 4.	July 23–28.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	15,258,000	13,132,000	5,047,000	5,410,000	3,217,000	3,403,000
Last year	13,950,000	15,902,000	4,157,000	5,474,000	3,517,000	4,856,000
Primary shipments	4,205,000	4,865,000	2,508,000	2,990,000	2,259,000	2,966,000
Last year	9,875,000	7,174,000	6,678,000	8,510,000	3,589,000	4,336,000
Visible supply	35,694,000	28,849,000	2,373,000	1,930,000	.....	5,710,000
Last year	22,433,000	19,667,000	13,653,000	19,509,000	.....	36,647,000
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	4,504	3,078	1,590	943	808	714
Minneapolis	977	888	72	124	131	75
St. Louis	1,722	1,940	551	671	239	179
Kansas City	3,041	2,367	126	205	37	55
Cincinnati	281	284	58	77	27	6
New York	169	423	13	7	94	62

The movement of wheat at St. Louis was maintained at the same heavy volume as during the previous week, but there was a broad general demand which held prices steady. The trading basis fer No. 2 Red was generally the September future price. No. 3 was taken at an average discount of 1 cent under the No. 2, and No. 4 and 5 Red Winter at 1½¢ to 2¢ discount.

The marketing of wheat at Kansas City was considered below the seasonal volume by the dealers in that market and was taken to indicate that producers were not selling as freely as usual at this season. There was an improved demand for the better grades of milling wheat by mills in the northwest and east as well as in the nearby territory. From present indications considerable of the Northwestern Spring Wheat will probably be of inferior quality, which is probably responsible for the active demand fer the Hard Winter Wheat, which generally is of good quality in most sections of the southwest. There appeared to be independent strength in the market for Hard Winter Wheat, and some dealers were inclined to think that prices of Hard Winter were on a domestic basis and that export prices at the present level would not be attractive to holders of the Hard Winter Wheat. Hard Winter sold at a premium of 9¢ per bushel over the September price at Kansas City for 13% protein wheat; 12½ per cent protein wheat sold at 5 to 6 cents over September and the 12% at 2¢ over.

Harvest was reported as general throughout the northwest and is expected to make good progress in Canada within a week. Cooler weather was believed to have checked the progress of rust, but reports indicate that some losses have occurred in the spring wheat both in the United States and Canada. Early threshing returns from some sections showed big variations in quality and yield, but definite information will not be available until more returns are received. Some little new crop wheat was received in Minneapolis which showed good quality. Receipts of cash wheat met with good demand. Minneapolis reported a fair business in flour, and milling wheat therefore met with a ready sale. Sales of No. 1 Dark Northern ranged from 5¢ to 26¢ over the September price. Some new wheat was reported sold to arrive at 12¢ to 16¢ over the September future. Durum wheat prices were a little firmer and No. 1 amber Durum was quoted at 4¢ to 8¢ over the Duluth September price.

While rye harvesting was practically completed, very little new rye was reported upon the markets. The price of No. 2 rye at the principal markets ranged from 69¢ to 72¢, which, compared with other grains, was considered too low by producers, as sales during the week were only about 13 per cent of those for the corresponding week last year. A report from Germany states that arrangements had been made whereby Russia agreed to furnish about 12¾ million bushels of rye to Germany during the current year. This is about three-fourths of the total amount of rye exported by this country to Germany during the year ending June 30, 1923, and may affect somewhat the demand from the United States for both rye and wheat by Germany during the present crop year.

CORN PRICES SHOW A SLIGHT DECLINE.

A slightly increased movement of corn, together with improved prospects fer the new crop, weakened the corn market during the week under review. There was generally a fair demand, however, and cash prices were lowered but little.

Corn was in good demand at Chicago throughout the week. Receipts were almost double those of the previous week, but elevator interests and local industries readily absorbed the arrivals. Country offerings of corn to arrive were light.

The cash market for corn was lowered 1½¢ to 2¢ at St. Louis because of the heavy receipts. There was a good shipping demand, however, and fair amounts were also taken by local buyers.

Offerings of the old-crop grain from the heavier producing sections were reflected in the market at Kansas City. Purchases, however, were limited to the ability of the dealers to find an outlet for the grain. Elevator operators were averse to accumulating old-crop stocks and the outside demand was limited. There was some inquiry from Texas dealers, but their offers were below current prices.

Oats prices were lowered slightly during the week under review. There was only a fair demand generally and buyers were holding off as receipts of new-crop oats were expected to increase within a short time. The feeding demand was rather dull and provided an outlet for only small amounts of the rather heavy receipts.

Monthly Average Prices per Bushel of Cash Sales of Grain at Stated Markets.

July, 1923, with Comparisons.

Date.	Corn. No. 3 Yellow, Chicago.	Wheat. No. 2 Red, Chicago.	Oats. No. 3 White, Chicago.	Rye. No. 2, Chicago.	Barley. No. 2, Minneapolis.
MONTHLY AVERAGE.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1909–13, July	65	99	45	75	63
1914, July	71	82	37	64	45
1915, July	78	113	53	108	68
1916, July	81	123	41	98	69
1917, July	199	250	78	227	149
1918, July	170	222	77	173	118
1919, July	192	223	78	155	121
1920, July	158	259	91	204	116
1921, July	60	124	34	127	62
1922, July	64	114	36	82	56
August	62	107	29	73	49
September	64	106	33	72	54
October	69	118	38	78	57
November	71	127	39	87	60
December	73	133	41	88	61
1923, January	70	130	40	87	57
February	73	135	40	86	60
March	73	131	45	83	59
April	79	132	46	86	61
May	82	128	45	78	61
June	84	116	43	70	58
July	88	100	40	65	59

Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of July 28 to August 3, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices.			Sales.					
	July 28–Aug. 3, 1923.	July 21–27, 1923.	July 28–Aug. 3, 1922.	July 28–Aug. 3, 1923.	July 21–27, 1923.	July 28–Aug. 3, 1922.	Total of crop year to August 3. 1923–24.[1]	Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
Dk. No. Spring. No. 1	.....	.....	133	.....	.....	13	1	17	59
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	24	83
No. Spring..... No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	12
Hard Winter... No. 2	98	100	109	184	134	227	357	497	72
No. 3	98	99	110	10	3	41	18	100	18
Y. Hd. Winter.. No. 2	98	100	109	16	17	121	55	293	19
No. 3	98	100	108	1	2	27	8	99	8
Red Winter..... No. 2	98	100	109	113	91	111	256	575	44
No. 3	98	100	106	50	29	111	100	363	28
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dk. No. Spring. No. 1	121	119	149	209	217	61	1,126	299	377
No. 2	113	111	150	59	70	35	279	194	144
No. 3	109	108	149	30	26	146	123	416	30
No. Spring..... No. 1	115	113	137	60	65	7	334	134	249
No. 2	109	109	127	54	52	11	256	55	465
No. 3	108	105	131	27	29	17	135	54	250
Am. Durum.... No. 2	94	94	117	14	18	22	55	61	90
KANSAS CITY.									
Dk. Hd. Winter. No. 2	.....	102	113	.....	7	196	40	285	14
No. 3	101	102	112	9	12	139	65	180	36
Hard Winter... No. 2	95	96	105	237	236	367	931	1,424	65
No. 3	94	95	105	407	313	573	1,234	1,068	115
Y. Hd. Winter.. No. 2	93	94	101	10	16	27	30	92	33
No. 3	92	92	100	13	13	65	28	69	40
Red Winter..... No. 2	95	95	103	68	104	37	310	619	50
No. 3	93	93	100	82	83	105	217	532	41
OMAHA.									
Dk. Hd. Winter. No. 2	104	98	115	2	2	29	14	15	93
No. 3	95	96	111	7	2	35	21	20	105
Hard Winter.. No. 2	92	92	102	104	110	146	329	770	43
No. 3	92	92	101	69	46	68	147	395	37
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	.....	91	101	.....	6	22	25	124	20
No. 3	90	92	100	1	1	17	4	100	4
ST. LOUIS.									
Hard Winter... No. 2	96	97	109	38	28	26	80	140	57
Red Winter.... No. 2	95	97	110	310	381	83	1,156	1,316	88
No. 3	93	96	106	161	235	262	642	964	67
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	99	100	110	2,345	2,348	3,147	8,379	11,302	74

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices.			Sales.					
	July 28–Aug. 3, 1923.	July 21–27, 1923.	July 28–Aug. 3, 1922.	July 28–Aug. 3, 1923.	July 21–27, 1923.	July 28–Aug. 3, 1922.	Total of crop year to August 3. 1923–24.[1]	Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White..... No. 2	88	88	63	131	76	43	2,232	1,241	180
No. 3	87	89	63	5	1	23	3,322	1,562	213
Yellow..... No. 2	89	89	64	311	244	140	5,594	4,365	128
No. 3	88	89	64	17	7	24	10,203	4,537	225
Mixed..... No. 2	88	88	64	65	67	109	2,370	2,627	90
No. 3	88	87	62	4	4	19	4,671	2,317	202
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow..... No. 3	80	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1,055	836	126
KANSAS CITY.									
White..... No. 2	83	83	56	17	21	15	834	864	96
No. 3	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	1	52	300	17
Yellow..... No. 2	88	85	59	8	39	10	1,037	510	203
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	361	262	138
Mixed..... No. 2	83	83	56	26	30	17	868	737	118
No. 3	84	.....	58	2	.....	1	165	602	27
OMAHA.									
White..... No. 2	79	81	55	12	20	32	853	710	120
No. 3	78	81	54	4	2	1	251	439	57
Yellow..... No. 2	81	82	58	27	45	54	1,819	1,107	164
No. 3	80	83	57	2	2	4	984	692	142
Mixed..... No. 2	78	80	54	8	15	29	835	679	123
No. 3	78	80	54	1	1	1	324	523	62

Corn—Continued.

Markets and grade.	Prices.			Sales.					
	July 28–Aug. 3, 1923.	July 21–27, 1923.	July 28–Aug. 3, 1922.	July 28–Aug. 3, 1923.	July 21–27, 1923.	July 28–Aug. 3, 1922.	Total of crop year to Aug. 3. 1923–24.[1]	Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
ST. LOUIS.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
White..... No. 2	87	89	62	28	49	32	1,278	780	164
No. 3	86	89	62	1	1	2	592	478	124
Yellow..... No. 2	87	88	66	57	51	30	2,123	1,107	192
No. 3	86	90	64	1	4	3	2,091	957	238
Mixed..... No. 2	86	88	63	13	29	9	639	467	137
No. 3	85	87	63	3	1	1	534	338	158
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	87	87	62	744	700	599	45,087	29,047	155

Oats.

Market and grade.	Prices.			Sales.					
CHICAGO.									
White..... No. 2	40	43	36	136	225	150	50	101	49
No. 3	39	41	34	205	257	235	52	210	25
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White..... No. 2	37	38	31	18	14	28	11	11	100
No. 3	36	36	30	23	35	137	9	53	17
KANSAS CITY.									
White..... No. 2	40	42	35	2	2	4	2	1	200
No. 3	39	41	33	8	19	11	8	9	89
OMAHA.									
White..... No. 3	36	38	32	37	30	43	13	25	52
ST. LOUIS.									
White..... No. 2	44	44	36	19	10	17	3	8	38
No. 3	43	43	35	29	41	101	13	41	32
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	39	41	34	477	633	726	161	459	35

Rye.

Market and grade.	Prices.			Sales.					
CHICAGO.									
No. 2.....	65	66	77	4	2	93	17	204	8
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western..... No. 2	60	61	73	20	15	166	48	309	16

[1] 1922–23 for corn. [2] 3-year average for corn.

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, August 2, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market	September futures.[1] 1923 Aug. 2.	1923 July 27.	1922 Aug. 2.	1922 July 27.	December futures. 1923 Aug. 2.	1923 July 27.	1922 Aug. 2.	1922 July 27.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Chicago.....	97⅜	97½	105¾	108¼	100⅝	100½	107⅞	110¼
Minneapolis.....	106⅞	107¼	111⅞	114¾	107¼	197	110	112¾
Kansas City.....	91⅞	91½	98⅜	100	94¾	94⅜	100½	102½
Winnipeg.....	95⅞	96⅛	109¾	114⅜	93¼	93⅛	105½	110⅜
Liverpool.....	103⅞	104	.....	.....	103¼	103	.....	.....

Corn.

Market	September futures.[1] 1923 Aug. 2.	1923 July 27.	1922 Aug. 2.	1922 July 27.	December futures. 1923 Aug. 2.	1923 July 27.	1922 Aug. 2.	1922 July 27.
Chicago.....	77⅞	77¾	61⅝	62½	63½	63⅜	57⅜	58¼
Kansas City.....	73	73⅛	52⅞	.....	59¼	59⅜	51½	.....

Oats.

Market	September futures.[1] 1923 Aug. 2.	1923 July 27.	1922 Aug. 2.	1922 July 27.	December futures. 1923 Aug. 2.	1923 July 27.	1922 Aug. 2.	1922 July 27.
Chicago.....	35⅜	35¼	33⅛	34¼	37⅛	37	35¾	37⅛
Winnipeg.....	39⅝	39½	42¼	45⅛	37⅜	37¼	40½	42⅞

[1] October futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool.

Wheat Market Advances.

The wheat future market recovered strength during the week ending August 11 and closed about 3¢ higher than at the close of the previous week, Chicago September being quoted at 99⅝ and December at $1.03⅜¢. September futures at Minneapolis and Kansas City advanced about 5¢ per bushel, as did also the December futures at these markets. October wheat at Winnipeg advanced 1¾¢ and closed at 97¼¢. September corn at Chicago closed at 77¢, an advance of about ¼¢ for the week, but the December declined about ⅜¢, closing at 62⅞¢.

There were several strengthening factors in the wheat market, the principal ones of which were the crop estimates released both by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and by the Canadian Government, which showed the American spring wheat crop and the Canadian spring wheat crop to be materially less than was previously estimated. Wheat conditions in the Northwestern States and in Canada were also rather unfavorable for the maturing of the spring wheat crop, so that reports were current of damage by rust in many sections. Samples of the grain taken from the spring-wheat area of the Northwest also showed that a considerable amount of the spring wheat would likely be of light test weight. Speculative buying was more active, which tended to further strengthen the market and absorb all offerings.

The corn market was weakened by the excellent prospects of the new crop. Weather conditions over a large area of the corn producing section were favorable for maturing the crop, and this was reflected in the August 7 forecast, which estimated the total production of corn at 2,981,752,000 bushels compared with 2,890,712,000 last year.

The movement of wheat continued in good volume as was evidenced by the primary receipts which were slightly larger than for the previous week and about two and one-half million larger than last year. Receipts at Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, however, were less than for the previous week, and with the exception of Kansas City were also smaller for corn, as is shown in the accompanying table.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Aug. 6-11.	July 30 to Aug. 4.	Aug. 6-11.	July 30 to Aug. 4.	Aug. 6-11.	July 30 to Aug. 4.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	15,769,000	15,258,000	4,229,000	5,047,000	5,107,000	3,217,000
Corresponding week last year	12,992,000	13,950,000	3,950,000	4,157,000	4,684,000	3,517,000
Primary shipments	5,831,000	4,205,000	2,471,000	2,508,000	3,061,000	2,259,000
Corresponding week last year	10,014,000	9,875,000	3,851,000	6,678,000	2,971,000	3,589,000
Visible supply	42,811,000	36,694,000	2,736,000	2,373,000	5,765,000	.....
Corresponding week last year	26,596,000	22,433,000	10,343,000	13,653,000	36,587,000	.....
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	4,345	4,504	816	1,590	805	808
Minneapolis	1,120	977	63	72	232	131
St. Louis	1,015	1,722	296	551	437	239
Kansas City	2,587	3,041	189	126	87	37
Cincinnati	217	281	57	58	43	27
New York	36	169	5	13	41	94

The arrivals of wheat at the principal markets continue of good quality. An estimate of the quality of the winter wheat to be marketed compiled from information obtained from mills and elevators throughout the country indicates that the quality of the winter wheat is generally better than last year. For 1922 it was estimated that about 35% to 40% of the winter wheat would grade No. 2 and 20% to 25% No. 3, with only about 20% No. 1, while this year it is estimated that about 25% of the winter wheat crop will grade No. 1, 45% to 50% No. 2, while only 15% to 20% will grade No. 3. The principal improvement in the quality, however, is in the Southwestern and Western States and includes both the hard and soft winter wheat areas. A good amount of the wheat from the Southwest has already been marketed and recent estimates show that the crop of hard winter wheat in the Central Western States, including Kansas and Nebraska, will be very much below that of last year, which will probably make available for market a smaller amount of high grade hard winter wheat than was at first expected.

The demand for wheat, both from elevator interests and mills, continues active and receipts were well absorbed at all the principal markets. Northwestern mills continued to buy freely in the Southwest and this was reflected in the market at Kansas City, where hard winter wheat with 13% protein sold around 10¢ over the September delivery prices.

Soft winter wheat prices advanced about 5¢ at St. Louis, caused principally by a sharp falling off in receipts. The light movement was caused principally by rains having stopped threshing in some sections, but many in the trade were of the opinion that the heaviest movement for the crop had already occurred.

There was very little expert demand and foreign buyers were almost entirely out of the market. There were reports throughout the week of cancellations by European buyers. Latest official reports show that European production outside of Russia will be about 120,000,000 bushels larger than last year, which is no doubt one of the reasons for the inactivity of the European buyers in the United States markets.

CORN MARKET FAIRLY ACTIVE.

There was a fairly active demand at the various markets for corn. At Chicago the industries were the principal buyers, although elevators and shippers took good amounts. Light offerings strengthened the market also at St. Louis and prices were advanced 2¢ to 2½¢ per bushel. The demand at Kansas City was rather limited for both corn and oats, although the hot weather in the southwestern territory stimulated a little buying for spot requirements. Feeders in general, however, were inclined to await the new crop to lay in their larger supplies. Oats were moving rather freely out of Texas, but the market was rather weak. Receipts of oats were rather liberal at St. Louis and the market was about 2¢ lower than at the close of the previous week. Rains stopped the threshing of new oats in many sections of the Central West and the movement has, therefore, been rather light from those sections. Old oats were in fair demand at Chicago and elevator interests and shippers were the principal buyers.

Grain Inspected for Export.

Week of August 6-11, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour Not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports [1]	491	2	35	79	202
Gulf ports [2]	287	29	.....	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	92	.....	.....	276	.....
Total:					
Aug. 6-11, 1923	870	31	35	355	202
July 30-Aug. 4, 1923	1,861	42	16	1,011	368
Aug. 6-12, 1922	4,323	1,069	351	479	39
July 1-Aug. 11, 1923	6,224	813	109	2,889	2,883
July 1, 1922-Aug. 12, 1922	18,928	8,212	3,571	3,476	2,464

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., Norfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Grain Inspected for Export.

Week of July 30-August 4, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports [1]	746	2	12	65	368
Gulf ports [2]	982	40	4	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	133	.....	.....	946	.....
Total:					
July 30-Aug. 4, 1923	1,861	42	16	1,011	368
July 23-28, 1923	775	251	38	367	179
July 31-Aug. 5, 1922	3,480	1,077	676	728	271
July 1, 1923-Aug. 4, 1923	5,354	782	74	2,534	2,681
July 1, 1922-Aug. 5, 1922	14,605	7,143	3,220	2,997	2,425

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., Norfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of August 4 to 10, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices. Aug. 4-10, 1923.	Prices. July 28-Aug. 3, 1923.	Prices. Aug 4-10, 1922.	Sales. Aug. 4-10, 1923.	Sales. July 28-Aug. 3, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 4-10, 1922.	Total of crop year to Aug. 10. 1923-24[1]	Total of crop year to Aug. 10. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Aug. 10. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	P. ct.
Dk. No. Spring. No. 1	101	.....	127	1	.....	38	2	33	6
No. 2	102	.....	123	1	.....	5	3	35	9
No. Spring..... No. 2	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	2	1	18	6
Hard Winter.. No. 2	99	98	111	366	184	233	723	650	111
No. 3	98	98	109	55	10	32	73	131	56
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	98	98	109	27	16	208	82	448	18
No. 3	98	98	108	6	1	76	14	127	11
Red Winter... No. 2	98	98	109	146	113	79	402	698	58
No. 3	98	98	109	86	50	67	186	452	41
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dk. No. Spring. No. 1	120	121	140	263	209	138	1,389	371	374
No. 2	113	113	139	90	59	50	369	244	151
No. 3	111	109	139	34	30	107	157	529	30
No. Spring..... No. 1	115	115	126	59	60	27	393	159	247
No. 2	110	109	125	50	54	35	306	68	450
No. 3	108	108	121	32	27	6	167	62	269
Am. Durum... No. 2	97	94	112	15	14	20	70	90	78
KANSAS CITY.									
Dk. Hd. Winter No. 2	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	108	40	381	10
No. 3	103	101	112	14	9	169	79	262	30
Hard Winter.. No. 2	96	95	106	306	237	255	1,237	1,756	70
No. 3	95	94	106	458	407	460	1,692	1,374	123
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	94	93	101	9	10	15	39	116	34
No. 3	92	92	101	14	13	66	42	93	45
Red Winter... No. 2	96	95	104	58	68	21	368	748	49
No. 3	95	93	100	87	82	103	301	652	47
OMAHA.									
Dk. Hd. Winter No. 2	101	104	109	6	2	35	20	36	56
No. 3	97	95	106	3	7	56	24	48	50
Hard Winter.. No. 2	92	92	101	135	104	124	464	904	51
No. 3	92	92	100	118	69	109	265	488	54
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	91	.....	100	2	.....	20	27	174	16
No. 3	91	90	98	2	1	26	6	132	5
ST. LOUIS.									
Hard Winter.. No. 2	97	96	108	47	38	35	127	185	69
Red Winter... No. 2	95	95	109	257	310	92	1,413	1,546	91
No. 3	95	93	105	138	161	331	780	1,190	66
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	100	99	110	2,885	2,345	3,147	11,264	14,180	79

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices. Aug. 4-10, 1923.	Prices. July 28-Aug. 3, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 4-10, 1922.	Sales. Aug. 4-10, 1923.	Sales. July 28-Aug. 3, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 4-10, 1922.	Total of crop year to Aug. 10. 1923-24[1]	Total of crop year to Aug. 10. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Aug. 10. 1923-24 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White..... No. 2	86	88	63	177	131	62	2,409	1,281	188
No. 3	86	87	63	12	5	10	3,334	1,567	213
Yellow..... No. 2	88	89	63	219	311	109	5,813	4,452	130
No. 3	86	88	63	19	17	19	10,222	4,548	225
Mixed..... No. 2	86	88	62	132	65	130	2,502	2,728	92
No. 3	86	88	62	14	4	20	4,685	2,329	201
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow..... No. 3	.....	80	.....	.....	1	.....	1,055	838	126
KANSAS CITY.									
White..... No. 2	81	83	55	12	17	15	846	878	96
No. 3	80	.....	54	1	.....	1	53	301	18
Yellow..... No. 2	85	88	59	15	8	15	1,052	519	203
No. 3	82	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	365	262	139
Mixed..... No. 2	82	83	55	42	26	24	910	752	121
No. 3	80	84	54	4	2	1	169	604	28
OMAHA.									
White..... No. 2	78	79	54	12	12	23	865	727	119
No. 3	78	78	52	4	4	1	255	442	58
Yellow..... No. 2	80	81	56	29	27	38	1,848	1,126	164
No. 3	.....	80	57	.....	2	4	1,984	699	141
Mixed..... No. 2	77	78	54	3	8	30	838	694	121
No. 3	77	78	53	1	1	6	325	531	61

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices. Aug. 4-10, 1923.	Prices. July 28-Aug. 3, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 4-10, 1922.	Sales. Aug. 4-10, 1923.	Sales. July 28-Aug. 3, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 4-10, 1922.	Total of crop year to Aug. 10. 1923-24[1]	Total of crop year to Aug. 10. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Aug. 10. 1923-24 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
ST. LOUIS.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	P. Ct.
White..... No. 2	86	87	61	34	28	14	1,312	799	164
No. 3	.....	86	60	.....	1	1	592	479	124
Yellow..... No. 2	86	87	66	36	57	34	2,159	1,131	191
No. 3	.....	86	66	.....	1	5	2,091	883	237
Mixed..... No. 2	85	86	63	7	13	6	646	474	136
No. 3	.....	85	61	.....	3	1	534	342	156
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	86	87	61	777	744	569	45,864	29,385	156

Oats.

Market and grade.	Prices. Aug. 4-10, 1923.	Prices. July 28-Aug. 3, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 4-10, 1922.	Sales. Aug. 4-10, 1923.	Sales. July 28-Aug. 3, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 4-10, 1922.	Total of crop year to Aug. 10. 1923-24[1]	Total of crop year to Aug. 10. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Aug. 10. 1923-24 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White..... No. 2	38	40	34	381	136	308	431	641	67
No. 3	37	39	33	276	205	383	328	660	50
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White..... No. 2	34	37	30	99	18	48	110	39	282
No. 3	33	36	29	76	23	169	85	211	40
KANSAS CITY.									
White..... No. 2	42	40	35	1	2	2	3	6	50
No. 3	39	39	34	4	8	10	12	37	32
OMAHA.									
White..... No. 3	35	36	31	66	37	57	79	64	123
ST. LOUIS.									
White..... No. 2	40	44	34	43	19	31	46	28	164
No. 3	39	43	34	78	29	101	91	153	59
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	37	39	33	1,024	477	1,109	1,185	1,839	64

Rye.

Market and grade.	Prices. Aug. 4-10, 1923.	Prices. July 28-Aug. 3, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 4-10, 1922.	Sales. Aug. 4-10, 1923.	Sales. July 28-Aug. 3, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 4-10, 1922.	Total of crop year to Aug. 10. 1923-24[1]	Total of crop year to Aug. 10. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Aug. 10. 1923-24 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
No. 2.....	66	65	76	40	4	98	57	272	21
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western..... No. 2	60	60	71	106	20	107	154	390	39

[1] 1922-23 for corn. [2] 3-year average for corn.

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, August 9, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market.	September futures.[1] 1923 Aug. 9.	September futures.[1] 1923 Aug. 2.	September futures.[1] 1922 Aug. 9.	September futures.[1] 1922 Aug. 2.	December futures. 1923 Aug. 9.	December futures. 1923 Aug. 2.	December futures. 1922 Aug. 9.	December futures. 1922 Aug. 2.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Chicago.....	99⅛	97⅜	105⅛	105¾	102½	100¾	105⅜	107⅞
Minneapolis.....	109¼	106½	110¼	111⅞	111	107½	108⅛	110
Kansas City.....	95¾	91⅞	97½	98⅛	98⅛	94⅜	98⅛	100½
Winnipeg.....	96¾	93⅞	107½	109¾	94⅛	93⅛	104	106⅛
Liverpool.....	103⅛	103⅜	.....	.....	102¾	103⅛	.....	.....
Corn.								
Chicago.....	77	77⅞	58⅜	61⅜	63⅜	63½	54⅝	57¾
Kansas City.....	72½	73	50¼	52⅜	58⅜	59⅜	47⅜	51½
Oats.								
Chicago.....	35¾	35⅜	31⅞	33⅛	37¾	37⅛	34⅝	35⅜
Winnipeg.....	40⅛	39⅜	40⅞	42¼	38	37⅜	39	40½

[1] October futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool.

Hay and Feed

Light Receipts Strengthen Eastern Hay Markets.

Continued light receipts strengthened the eastern markets materially during the week ending August 4 and prices of the better grades were advanced 50¢ to $1 per ton. Receipts in the central western markets were also generally much smaller than during the previous week, as shown in the accompanying table.

	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	July 23–28, 1923.	July 31–Aug. 5, 1922.	Jan. 1–Aug. 4, 1923.	Jan. 1–Aug. 5, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	40	36	81	2,656	.....
New York	106	133	83	4,160	4,873
Philadelphia	39	38	64	1,745	2,962
Pittsburgh	16	49	83	3,497	3,661
Cincinnati	77	130	141	4,288	.....
Chicago	156	163	174	6,448	7,057
Minneapolis-St. Paul	106	168	198	2,881	3,585
St. Louis	66	200	113	5,194	.....
Omaha	90	65	.....	3,405	.....
Kansas City	530	634	423	12,465	12,671
Los Angeles	213	259	60	4,613	3,699
San Francisco	205	200	.....	.....	.....

There was a firmer market on all grades of hay at Boston, and the better grades including No. 2 and better sold readily at an advance of $1 per ton. The price of the lower grades was also strengthened by the firmness in the price of the good hay. The New York quotations were also advanced about 50¢ per ton, although conditions were little changed from those of the previous week. There was some improvement in the demand, but buyers continued to purchase only for their immediate needs and hesitated to store any hay at present prices. A greater part of the arrivals were via New York Central. Invoices of hay to arrive indicated that shippers were not loading any great amount of hay for the New York market. Many were reported to be selling to interior and Southern markets at better prices than they could obtain in the New York market. The market also continued firm at Philadelphia and previous quotations were advanced about $1 per ton, although it was reported that exceptionally good cars were sold at materially higher prices.

Receipts at Pittsburgh were the lowest for some time, and all of the hay was readily taken at prices about $1 higher than those of the previous week.

Receipts at the Southern markets generally were small as were also the stocks. The supply of hay, however, at most of the markets was equal to the demand and prices were quoted from unchanged to slightly below last week's quotations. At Atlanta the new timothy arriving was in fair condition, but local forage was restricting the outside demand. At Memphis the market was slightly less active than recently. Prices remained steady, but buyers were only taking sufficient hay for their immediate needs. There was some accumulations at New Orleans, as sales were light compared with the heavy receipts. The greater part of the hay arriving was timothy, as there was practically no alfalfa and very little prairie being received. The over supply tended to weaken the market and No. 1 timothy was quoted about $1 below the quotations of the previous week. Savannah reported a fair seasonable demand for No. 1 timothy hay. Several cars of new hay were received, about 25% of which graded No. 2 and no grade, the latter on account of being heated and partly damaged. The Richmond market was very strong because of the very light receipts. Receivers in many instances were selling part cars because sufficient hay was not available to fill all their orders.

The receipts of hay in the central western markets fell off materially during the week, but there was only a fair demand. At Cincinnati prices were reduced about 25¢ per ton because of rather inactive demand from Southern buyers. It was reported that good amounts of hay were being shipped directly through Cincinnati to the consuming territory without being stopped for sale in that market. The falling off in receipts toward the last of the week created a very active demand at Chicago and prices for the better grades of timothy were advanced about $1 per ton. The bulk of the receipts were new hay and were mostly No. 2 timothy. Country loadings were reported very light, which would indicate continued light receipts during the next few days. Prices were advanced about $1.50 per ton at St. Louis also because of the scarcity of desirable qualities of hay. Prices were unchanged at Minneapolis but sales were usually in small quantities as buyers were not inclined to store the new hay, much of which contained considerable moisture.

ALFALFA PRICES CONTINUE FIRM.

Receipts of the better grades of alfalfa were very limited at both Kansas City and at Omaha. Scarcely sufficient hay of the higher grades was available to establish a market, the unfavorable weather during recent weeks having damaged the earlier cuttings in many sections. Prices were unchanged at Kansas City but were advanced about $1 per ton at Omaha. Continued heavy receipts arriving at Los Angeles caused a decline of about $1 per ton in the price of alfalfa at that market. The market was very weak and there was considerable congestion of hay in the local railroad yards. Prices were unchanged at San Francisco but receipts indicated a continued heavy movement of hay to that market also.

Prairies.—The prairie hay market strengthened slightly during the week under review, because of a slightly improved demand for prairie hay. Stock yards began to absorb good amounts at Kansas City, but receipts at Omaha were slightly in excess of the demand. Prices were lowered about $1 per ton, but prices at Omaha have been slightly above those at Kansas City.

Feed Markets Display Easier Tendency.

Mill-feed quotations were steady to easier in eastern markets during the week ending August 4. Pacific coast markets indicated a sharp decline in prices of most feedstuffs. The volume of business in principal distributing markets was said to be comparatively large for this time of the year. Buying orders, however, were restricted to track and transit offerings and few substantial sales for deferred delivery were made. A good denand for mixed cars was noted.

Production of wheat feeds increased while the output and shipments of corn and oil mills continued rather light. Receipts and stocks in the large consuming sections appeared quite ample for present needs.

The movement was light.

Wheat mill feeds.—The demand for wheat mill feeds was light. Particularly middlings were in poor request. Reports were current in many sections that farmers who were provided with grinding facilities were finding it more profitable to feed new wheat to young pigs rather than middlings at present prices. Transit shipments were light and were well absorbed. Spot bran in Kansas City ruled around $19.50. August, September, and October shipment was quoted at about the same figure, while a few small lots of November and December shipment were worked at $20 per ton. Northwestern markets were at a small discount under southwestern markets, thus obtaining the edge on eastern buying. Flour middlings and red dog were easier and in better supply. For September and October shipment these feeds were quoted at $1 discount from prompt shipment prices. In the Northwest the inquiry for bran appeared to be better than in the East and resellers in the latter section sold to Milwaukee jobbers. Sales were reported to have been made of pure spring and soft winter bran for September–October shipment at $28.20 and $28.50 all rail, respectively, Philadelphia rate basis. The output of flour mills improved and sales of flour, particularly by southwestern mills, were considerably heavier than they have been for some time. These bookings were largely for forward shipment, hence they did not affect offerings for near-by shipment to an appreciable extent. Shipments were good, especially in mixed cars, and receipts in consuming sections generally ample.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Offerings of old-crop cottonseed cake and meal were light, although stocks at mills were approximately the same as those held at this time last year. The high-protein kinds were quoted on a firm basis, but 36 per cent meal was in ample supply and offered in quite a few markets at lower than last week's quotations. Prices of new crop meal were on a nominal basis and of a speculative character. They were easily $3–$5 under prompt shipment prices for the more distant deliveries. The demand was light. Sales of interior dealers of the high-protein feeds were reported as small and their rather heavy stocks of high-protien feeds are only slowly disposed of. The export demand was negligible. Hulls were scarce and only a few scattered lots were sold. The movement was light.

Linseed cake and meal.—The linseed cake and meal markets held firm, due largely to lightness of offerings. Most crushers operated light and in some cases were out of the market because of the unusual scarcity of seed at this time of the year. A little Argentine seed is still headed to milling centers, but receipts were generally light and no substantial improvement was looked for until new crop seed begins to move. The demand was light. Advices received from various important feeding sections indicated rather heavy stocks of high-protein feeds; hence dealers were in a position to defer their purchases until the crushing of new crop seed, when it is thought by the trade lower prices will prevail. Stocks were good and shipments were light.

Gluten feed.—The price of gluten feed was advanced by the larger manufacturers $2 per ton. As the demand was only fair the price advance was thought to be largely due to the scarcity and the strength of cash corn. No material reduction in the price of this feed was looked for by the trade if cash corn prices are maintained, yet many dealers hesitated in anticipating their future requirements. Production and offerings were light. The movement was fair.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed during the first part of the week was slow, but some improvement in inquiries was noted during the latter part. Prices generally were 50 cents per ton higher for prompt or 30-day shipment. The grind of mills was reduced considerably during recent weeks because of small supplies of old corn. Receipts in eastern markets were generally heavier and quite sufficient to take care of the demand. Shipments and the movement were light.

Alfalfa meal.—Offerings of alfalfa meal were good and sales for quick and August shipment were of fair volume at about steady prices. Mixers did not take hold in more than a limited way. Old-crop meal was scarce. New-crop meal choice medium ground was quoted at $27.50 and No. 2 at $23 per ton in new bags in the Chicago market. Spot stocks in most markets were light. The movement was fair.

Farm Storage Should Stabilize Cowpea Seed Market.

The cowpea market is one of uncertainty and is rife with petty speculation. It would seem to be a simple task to collect the surplus stocks from heavy-producing areas and redistribute them among farmers in consuming territory. The unstable market is due largely to the variation in demand and uncertainty of production in any section from year to year. The demand is limited and is affected by the buying power of the farmers, the quality of the crop for planting purposes, and the comparative price and supply of seed of other crops, notably soy beans and velvet beans, which compete in the crop rotation.

The selling price of cowpeas varies with the commercial supply, the quality of the crop for seed, the variety, and the nearness to planting date. When the crop begins to move during November no one seems to know what price should be paid. Prices offered both by local shippers and dealers in wholesale distributing markets at that time usually are lower than the price obtained for the bulk of the crop later in the season. To buy cowpeas before the price level has been reached and to store them, pending the opening of the spring demand, constitute risky speculation, and shippers and dealers can not be expected to assume the risk on a narrow margin of profit. The grower, however, may well carry the cowpeas until a market is established. With the commercial supply being carried for two or three months by several thousand growers, the individual risk is reduced to a minimum.

Carload Prices of Hay, Straw, and Feed at Important Markets August 4, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1 2]	Philadelphia.[1 2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Baltimore.	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1 2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
Hay.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.
Timothy and clover:																				
No. 1 timothy	$26.50	$28.00	$26.00	$24.00	$24.75	$26.00	$25.50	$25.00	$25.00	$24.00	$20.00	$20.25	.....	$22.00	$17.50	$19.00	.....	$13.25	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	24.50	26.00	24.50	21.50	22.75	24.50	23.50	23.00	23.00	23.00	18.00	19.00	.....	19.00	16.00	.....	.....	11.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	26.00	24.50	21.00	21.50	25.50	24.50	23.50	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	20.00	[3] 16.00	16.00	.....	13.50	.....	.....
No. 2 light clover mixed	.....	.....	21.50	.....	20.50	24.00	22.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	[3] 14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover mixed	.....	.....	21.50	.....	.....	23.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	19.50	18.75	.....	20.00	19.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.50	.....	.....	[3] 15.00	.....	.....	12.75	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	19.00	18.75	22.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	[3] 15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:																				
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	30.00	25.00	28.00	.....	22.50	21.00	.....	21.00	[3] 24.00	.....	$16.50	19.25	$18.00	$16.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	29.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00	19.00	.....	[3] 20.00	[3] 21.00	.....	15.00	17.25	16.00	15.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	22.00	.....	.....	.....	18.50	17.00	.....	[3] 17.00	18.00	.....	13.50	14.50	.....	14.00
Prairie:																				
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	15.50	.....	12.00	11.25	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	14.00	.....	9.25	10.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	12.00	.....	11.00	.....	.....	.....
Straw.																				
No. 1 wheat	11.75	.....	14.00	12.50	12.25	10.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	10.50	8.50	.....	6.50	8.25	.....	17.00
No. 1 oat	12.00	.....	.....	12.50	13.25	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	10.25	9.00	.....	7.50	8.25	.....	16.00
No. 1 rye (tangled)	.....	.....	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	12.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (straight)	25.00	23.50	23.00	.....	23.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEED (bagged, sight-draft basis).																				
Wheat bran:																				
Spring	28.25	28.00	27.50	26.50	27.00	28.50	29.00	.....	32.50	.....	.....	25.00	.....	22.50	19.25	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....
Soft winter	28.75	28.50	27.75	27.50	29.00	31.00	29.50	29.50	31.50	.....	23.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	19.00	.....	.....
Hard winter	28.50	28.50	27.25	27.00	.....	.....	29.00	.....	.....	27.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	21.50	20.00	19.00	32.00	31.00
Wheat middlings:																				
Spring (standard)	32.50	32.25	32.00	31.00	31.00	33.50	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	26.50	23.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	39.00	35.00	31.00	35.00	35.00	34.50	38.50	.....	.....	32.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	41.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.50	.....	.....	.....	25.00	29.00	25.00	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	31.50	.....	.....	34.00	.....	34.50	34.00	30.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	25.50	24.00	.....	32.00
Wheat millrun	32.00	.....	31.25	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.50	.....	27.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:																				
Linseed (32%)	.....	46.00	45.00	44.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.00	.....	44.75	43.00	.....	48.50	47.50	.....	50.00
Cottonseed (43%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	51.50	.....	52.00	44.25	51.50	.....	.....	.....	39.50	43.00	42.50	49.00	.....	50.00	.....	.....	45.25	49.00	42.00	47.00
Cottonseed (36%)	44.00	45.00	45.00	41.25	43.25	44.00	37.50	38.00	.....	41.00	37.00	42.00	.....	41.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digester Feeding Tankage (60%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....	.....	31.00	29.00	25.50	26.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....	21.00	20.00	30.00	.....
Gluten feed	46.25	.....	46.25	43.25	43.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....	39.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	38.50	37.75	37.00	.....	37.50	36.50	38.00	.....	38.00	.....	.....	35.00	.....	32.50	.....	32.00	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	38.00	37.00	36.00	.....	36.50	36.50	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	31.50	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	33.50	.....	.....	.....	25.00	34.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	41.00	.....	39.50	45.00	.....	.....	42.00	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Nominal. [4] Rolled.

Hay Market Firm, With Some Advance in Prices.

The hay market continued generally firm during the week ending August 11, caused principally by the light movement of hay to both distributing and consuming markets and the scarcity of the desirable grades in many of the markets. Receipts for the week were generally below those of the previous week at most of the markets and the total receipts for the calendar year to date were also less than for the corresponding time last year with the exception of St. Louis and Los Angeles, as is shown in the accompanying table.

	Aug. 6–11, 1923.	July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 5–12, 1922.	Jan. 1–Aug. 11, 1923.	Jan. 1–Aug. 12, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	30	40	77	2,686	2,825
New York	52	106	101	4,212	4,974
Philadelphia	34	39	116	1,779	3,078
Pittsburgh	27	16	121	3,524	3,782
Cincinnati	62	77	87	4,350	4,520
Chicago	110	156	115	6,558	7,172
Minneapolis-St. Paul	86	106	248	2,957	3,833
St. Louis	72	66	134	5,266	4,328
Omaha	111	90	.....	3,516	.....
Kansas City	420	530	308	12,885	12,979
Los Angeles	180	213	44	4,793	3,743
San Francisco	286	205	211	.....	.....

The light movement was probably caused principally by the fact that farmers are still busy with harvesting and threshing their grain crops and were too busy to market much of their hay.

In several of the timothy producing sections the yield was light and the quality was not good, so that producers have not been inclined to dispose of much of their crop until they can more definitely determine their own needs. In the New England markets very little new hay has arrived and the supply of old hay was scarcely equal to the needs of the trade. Prices at both Boston and New York, therefore, were firm and slightly higher. The lower grades, the supply of which had been rather heavy, were being taken by the dealers more freely because sufficient hay of higher grades was not available.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets also continued firm and receipts were unusually light. Scarcely enough of some grades were available to establish a market. A little new hay was received at Philadelphia and sold at prices ranging from $21 to $24 per ton. At Pittsburgh the new hay was sold within about $1 per ton of the price of old hay. Arrivals were mostly in good condition and graded standard and No. 2 timothy.

The southern markets varied with local conditions. Stocks were reported generally light and the demand of small volume, but about normal for this time of the year. Locally grown feed was available in many sections and pastures were also reported good. Savannah reported that new hay was coming through in better condition but that western farmers were not offering as freely as a little earlier in the season. Receipts at Richmond continued to be light and were not equal to the demand.

Offerings from Michigan and Ohio continued to be only in small amounts. The demand at Atlanta was principally from the city trade as there was not much demand from the outside territory. Receipts at New Orleans were rather heavy and exceeded the current demand. Stocks in dealers' hands are larger than the trade required and business was, therefore, rather dull.

An urgent demand, together with relatively light receipts, caused a very firm situation in the Central Western distributing markets. The market at Cincinnati was particularly strong. The demand from the South and interior points was very active and dealers reported prompt acceptances of practically all offers for shipment. A large percentage of the receipts, however, were of poor quality, which were in less urgent demand. Good hay was scarce and was taken readily both by the local retailers and by shippers from that market.

About two-thirds of the timothy receipts at Chicago were of new hay and a large amount of them were reported out of condition because of the wet weather prevailing in that section. The good hay sold at very firm prices, while the damaged hay sold from $10 to $15 per ton depending upon condition. Notices of shipments indicate a continued light movement to the Chicago market, and dealers expressed some fear that the quality will be very low because of the excessive rains which had recently occurred. The supply of good timothy hay at both St. Louis and Kansas City continued inadequate for the needs of the trade and prices ruled firm. Receipts continued light also at Minneapolis as most of the windrow hay had been marketed and the farmers were not inclined to market the stacked hay at current prices.

Alfalfa Markets Continue Firm.

There was an active demand for the better grades of alfalfa in the Central Western markets, but the receipts of this character of hay were rather limited. Poor grades continued to sell slowly. The very high temperatures which prevailed throughout Oklahoma and Texas recently have become a factor in the market in that it is causing a slackening in the movement from these alfalfa producing States. Growers of surplus hay are reported holding their stocks in anticipation of a broadening local demand.

The arrivals of alfalfa at Los Angeles continued fairly heavy, but the market ruled steady without any further price changes. Receipts at San Francisco were larger than for the previous week, but there was an active demand, as dealers were apparently willing to accumulate stocks of alfalfa at current prices.

The prairie markets were reported firm and practically unchanged. There was a fairly good demand for hay of good quality. Poor grades sold slower, as is usual for this character of hay.

Mill Feeds Advance Sharply.

One of the outstanding features of the feed market for the week ending August 11 was the sharp advance in wheat feeds, especially bran. The sentiment of the trade which until recently had been bearish apparently had changed. There was active buying at the larger markets among the jobbers and wholesalers, but the activity apparently did not extend to consumers and retail dealers at country points. Some of the buying was apparently by short interests, but offerings from mills were light and prices advanced rapidly throughout the week and quotations at the close were fully $2 above those at the close of the previous week. Eastern buyers, however, were reported to be buying slowly at the advance and the general demand was not broad. Premiums for transit bran were very small, which indicated that the needs of the consuming sections were not urgent. Quotations, however, for August, September, and October shipment were on the same basis while shipments for November and December were offered only at a premium. Very few trades for shipment beyond September, however, were reported. The inactivity in the flour demand is largely responsible for the scarcity of feed at this time, but any increase in flour sales will increase the supply of feed and will, therefore, be a determining factor in wheat feed prices.

Federal Hay Inspections During May and June.

There was a very noticeable increase in the number of inspections during May and June, which was largely due to the fact that practically all the large dealers in Chicago made an agreement with the department to have all their hay inspected beginning May 15. Forty-four per cent of the inspections made during May and 40% of those in June were for unevenly loaded cars compared with 49% during April. This reduction was probably due to the inspection of practically all hay arriving in the Chicago market.

The following table shows the number of inspections and reinspections made during May and June at the various markets:

Market.	Original inspections.				Partial re-inspections.		Total June, 1923.	Total May, 1923.	Total April, 1923.	Total January-June, 1923.
	Partial.		Complete.							
	June.	May.	June.	May.	June.	May.				
Boston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	19
Chicago	473	467	1	.....	60	52	534	519	330	2,273
New York	19	17	1	2	.....	.....	20	19	28	114
Philadelphia	8	6	11	10	.....	1	19	17	13	89
Richmond	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	15	68
Other points	4	7	13	.....	.....	.....	17	7	.....	35
Total	509	505	26	12	60	53	595	570	397	2,598

Ninety-two per cent of all hay inspections during May and 96% of all inspections during June were for hay that could be graded under the Federal grades. Thirty-six cars of alfalfa, straw, etc., were graded during May and 20 during June, under the present commercial grades.

Seventeen per cent of the certificates issued under Federal grades during May showed 5% or more of foreign material and 11% during June. Of the hay which graded Sample Grade 8% was so graded during May and 11% during June. because of 25% or more of foreign material. This increased number of certificates showing foreign material was probably due to an increased amount of low-grade hay coming into the markets at the close of the crop year when producers and shippers are cleaning out their barns and warehouses.

The following tables show the amount of hay inspected under the Federal grades during May and June.

May.

Class.	Grade.					Total May, 1923.	Total April, 1923.	Total January–May, 1923.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Sample.			
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Timothy	17	74	48	3	9	151	136	792
Clover	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	3	36
Light clover mixed	5	27	16	.....	7	55	43	158
Medium clover mixed	2	22	15	.....	1	40	18	96
Heavy clover mixed	2	5	8	.....	2	17	8	51
Very heavy clover, mixed	.....	2	2	.....	1	5	5	23
Mixed grass	.....	.....	3	.....	3	6	3	38
Light grass mixed	4	43	33	.....	4	84	47	231
Medium grass mixed	.....	18	22	.....	5	45	26	149
Heavy grass mixed	1	4	16	1	3	25	16	77
Very heavy grass, mixed	.....	2	5	.....	1	8	4	30
Sample	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total, Federal grades	31	198	169	4	36	438	311	1,684
Per cent in each grade	7	45	39	1	8	.....	.....	.....

June.

Class.	Grade.					Total June, 1923.	Total May, 1923.	Total January–June, 1923.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Sample.			
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Timothy	46	111	37	11	21	226	151	1,018
Clover	.....	3	1	.....	1	5	2	41
Light clover mixed	17	27	13	.....	2	59	55	217
Medium clover mixed	3	17	5	3	2	30	40	126
Heavy clover mixed	11	8	4	.....	.....	23	17	74
Very heavy clover, mixed	.....	2	1	.....	1	4	5	27
Mixed grass	1	1	8	.....	1	11	6	40
Light grass mixed	12	44	16	3	2	77	84	308
Medium grass mixed	2	17	16	8	5	48	45	197
Heavy grass mixed	.....	4	11	1	5	21	25	98
Very heavy grass, mixed	.....	1	5	.....	3	9	8	39
Sample	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4
Total, Federal grades	92	235	117	26	45	515	438	2,198
Per cent in each grade, June	18	46	23	5	8	.....	.....	.....
Per cent in each grade, May	7	45	39	1	8	.....	.....	.....
Per cent in each grade, April	3	36	46	2	13	.....	.....	.....
Per cent in each grade, March	3	33	50	1	13	.....	.....	.....
Per cent in each grade, February	2	27	47	4	20	.....	.....	.....
Per cent in each grade, January	3	25	54	3	15	.....	.....	.....
Per cent in each grade, January–June	7	37	41	3	12	.....	.....	.....

Carload Prices of Hay, Straw, and Feed at Important Markets August 11, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1,2]	Philadelphia.[1,2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Baltimore.	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1,2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.																			
Timothy and clover:	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
No. 1 timothy	$26.50	$30.50	$27.00	$25.00	$24.50	$27.00	$25.50	$25.50	$26.00	$24.25	$21.00	.....	$23.00	$18.50	$19.50	.....	$13.25	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	24.50	29.00	26.00	22.50	23.50	25.00	24.00	24.50	24.00	22.25	19.50	.....	20.00	17.50	14.25	.....	10.50	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	29.00	25.50	22.00	21.50	26.00	24.50	24.00	.....	.....	20.50	.....	20.00	[3]17.50	.....	.....	13.25	.....	.....
No. 2 light clover mixed	.....	.....	23.00	.....	19.50	25.00	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	[3]16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover mixed	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	24.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	19.50	24.00	.....	22.00	19.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.50	.....	.....	[3]16.50	.....	.....	12.25	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	20.00	18.50	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	[3]17.00	[3]16.00	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:																			
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	31.00	25.00	.....	28.00	21.00	.....	[3]22.00	[3]24.00	.....	$16.50	19.00	$18.00	$17.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	29.00	.....	.....	26.00	19.00	.....	[3]20.00	[3]21.00	.....	15.00	17.75	16.00	16.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	[3]18.00	[3]18.00	.....	13.50	14.50	.....	14.00
Prairie:																			
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	18.00	16.00	.....	12.75	11.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	15.00	.....	10.00	10.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	13.00	.....	11.50	.....	.....	.....
STRAW.																			
No. 1 wheat	11.75	.....	14.00	13.00	12.25	10.00	11.00	.....	.....	.....	9.75	.....	10.50	8.00	.....	6.50	7.75	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	12.00	.....	.....	[3]13.00	13.25	.....	11.00	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	10.50	8.50	.....	7.50	7.75	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (tangled)	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.75	.....	12.00	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (straight)	25.00	24.00	23.00	.....	23.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEED (bagged, sight-draft basis).																			
Wheat bran:																			
Spring	29.75	28.75	29.00	26.50	27.00	28.00	28.50	.....	.....	.....	26.00	27.00	25.00	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	29.00	30.00	27.50	29.50	32.00	29.00	29.50	28.50	27.75	26.00	29.30	.....	.....	22.70	.....	22.50	.....	.....
Hard winter	.....	29.00	28.50	27.00	.....	.....	28.00	.....	.....	26.00	26.00	.....	25.25	.....	22.00	21.00	22.50	32.00	33.00
Wheat middlings:																			
Spring (standard)	33.25	33.00	32.50	31.00	30.75	33.50	37.00	.....	.....	.....	30.50	30.50	28.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	39.00	34.00	31.25	35.00	38.00	33.50	.....	.....	32.00	33.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.50	.....	43.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	36.00	.....	36.00	.....	32.00	32.50	.....	.....	25.00	29.00	26.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	31.50	.....	.....	37.00	.....	34.50	35.00	.....	32.50	.....	.....	.....	25.50	24.50	.....	34.00
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	32.50	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	30.50	.....	32.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	.....	24.00	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....
High protein meals:																			
Linseed (32%)	46.50	46.25	46.20	[3]43.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	48.90	.....	46.00	45.50	.....	50.00	47.50	.....	51.00
Cottonseed (43%)	51.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	55.50	.....	53.00	45.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.00	44.00	49.00	53.00	51.25	.....	.....	45.20	49.00	42.00	50.00
Cottonseed (36%)	45.50	45.50	46.00	41.00	.....	.....	35.00	38.00	.....	42.00	42.00	44.00	42.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digester feeding tankage (60%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	50.00	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	.....	.....	31.00	31.00	26.50	.....	26.00	.....	24.00	21.60	22.50	30.00	.....
Gluten feed	47.90	.....	46.25	43.65	44.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.50	44.75	40.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	39.00	38.50	37.50	.....	37.25	37.00	38.00	.....	36.00	.....	35.50	35.75	32.75	.....	32.50	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	.....	38.00	36.75	.....	36.75	37.00	38.00	.....	36.00	.....	35.50	35.00	32.25	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4]34.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	37.00	.....	39.40	45.00	.....	.....	42.00	43.00	.....	[3]44.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Nominal. [4] Rolled.

Seeds

Bur Clover Seed Selling Freely at Low Prices.

About 40% of the Bur Clover seed harvested in South Carolina this year had been sold by growers up to August 1. The total production in that State was above normal, but untimely rains and a shortage of labor resulted in much of it not being harvested.

The average quality of the seed is good and in many instances better than last year. Growers are selling freely, with a few exceptions. Prices being paid growers vary considerably, ranging from $6 to $9 per 100 lbs., screened, and $4 to $7.50 for unscreened seed. In one locality reports indicate as high as $17 for screened seed and $16 for unscreened seed with few growers selling at these prices. In another section seed which has been run through one screen is reported in poor demand at the low price of $5 to $8. Very little Bur Clover seed is available in other States.

First Shipments New Crop Crimson Clover Seed Arrived at New York.

The following seeds arrived at the port of New York, subject to the seed importation act, during the week ending August 4:

Kind of seed.	Quantity.	Country from which imported.
	Pounds.	
Crimson clover	325,600	France.
White clover	3,300	Germany.
Vetch	11,000	Baltic.
Alfalfa	185,200	Argentina.
Sunflower	236,400	Do.
Chewings fescue	19,300	New Zealand.
Bent grass	14,500	Do.
Other grass	14,500	Do.

During the previous week approximately 457,000 lbs. of alfalfa arrived at New York from Argentina.

Redtop Seed Movement Has Not Started.

Practically no redtop seed in southern Illinois had moved from growers' hands up to August 1. Threshing was just starting in a few sections and prevailing prices of 11¢–13¢ per lb. offered to growers for recleaned seed were not an incentive to speed up threshing. At a corresponding time last year 14¢–16¢ was offered.

Dealers have not been active in bidding for seed and prices offered to growers have remained at the same level or declined during the past week or two.

The quality of the crop probably will average a little better than that of last year, as pointed out in the outlook report for redtop seed published in the July 21 issue of WEATHER, CROPS, AND MARKETS.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	July.	
	1923	1922
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	[1] 520,700	1,553,100
Alsike clover	.....	44,300
Crimson clover	77,900	11,000
Red clover	.....	185,800
White clover	15,100	79,000
Broom-corn millet	50,000	153,400
Rape	.....	366,700
Redtop	.....	2,200
English rye grass	35,900	84,000
Italian rye grass	2,000	.....
Hairy vetch	55,000	91,900
Spring vetch	43,800	10,800
Not Subject to the Seed Importation Act.		
Bent grass	1,100	.....
Biennial white sweet clover	11,300	.....
Chewings fescue	122,600	.....
Other fescues	7,800	.....

[1] From Argentine and South Africa.

Timothy Seed Crop Considerably Smaller than Last Year.

The 1923 production of timothy seed is expected to be about one-third less than that of last year, according to information obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture. Drought, together with a cold, backward spring in the most important timothy-seed producing sections caused a marked reduction in the acreage harvested for seed and a decrease in the yield per acre. The 1922 crop turned out better than expected, and shipment figures at the close of the season would seem to indicate that it exceeded the 1921 crop by about 5%. It is possible that later reports on the 1923 crop may indicate slightly better yields from the thin stands common in many sections, but it is thought that due allowance has been made in present estimates for the long, well-filled timothy heads in many of the thin meadows.

Two hundred thirty-four stations in the heavy producing sections reported shipments of 1922 crop seed, amounting to 1,697 carloads (30,000 lbs. per carload), and estimated 1923 crop shipments at 1,061 carloads. These figures by geographic sections are shown in the following table:

Timothy Seed Shipments.

Geographic section.	Stations reporting.	Shipments of—	
		1922 crop.	1923 crop.
		Carloads.	*Carloads.*
Southeastern Iowa	52	521	331
Southwestern Iowa	37	312	280
Northeastern Iowa	51	258	98
Southern Minnesota	43	342	156
Northeastern Missouri	19	111	97
Northwestern Missouri	5	15	23
Illinois	27	138	76
Total	234	1,697	1,061

In most of the heavy producing sections sufficient rains fell during March to give the timothy plants a good start, but cold weather at that time and later held back the growth considerably. It was extremely dry during April and most of May, and not until the latter part of May or the first part of June did rains occur. These were heaviest in northwestern Missouri and southwestern Iowa, which probably accounts in large measure for the better condition of the crop in those sections than elsewhere. In northeastern Iowa and portions of southern Minnesota it was exceedingly dry in the spring and practically no rains occurred between the first week of June and the latter part of July. The drought in these two sections was accompanied by excessive heat and hot winds that ripened the timothy prematurely and made prospects for the crop less promising than in any of the other main producing sections.

The total acreage harvested for seed is expected to be about 25% less than last year. More of the timothy acreage was needed to supply the usual quantity of hay or pasture because of thin stands. Furthermore, the inactivity of the larger seedsmen and their reluctance to indicate at the time the crop was maturing what the seed would be worth doubtless influenced many growers to cut their meadows for hay instead of seed.

Hay prices are higher than last year and a better demand for hay is expected because the production is much less than that of last year. (August 7 estimate indicates a production of tame hay this year amounting to 81,300,000 tons compared with 96,700,000 tons last year and 83,300,000 tons for the 5-year average.) In some sections where considerable clover is sown with timothy, the clover was winterkilled, leaving a thin stand of timothy, which was plowed up in the spring. Scarcity of labor, however, in some localities and scattered higher opening bids than last year made by some local shippers undoubtedly induced some growers to harvest a seed crop.

The yield per acre obviously is difficult to determine in advance of threshing but is expected to average at least 10% less than last year. In northeastern Iowa and southern Minnesota the yield is estimated to be about 25% less than last year but in southwestern Iowa and northwestern Missouri there is little difference in the yield for the two years. In most of the less important States where the timothy acreage usually is not greatly in excess of that required for hay production, the yield of seed was too small to make harvesting a seed crop profitable.

Comparison of the 1923 and 1922 acreage, yield per acre, and prices offered to growers in heavy producing sections are shown in the accompanying table.

Timothy Seed Acreage, Yield, and Prices.

State or section.	1923 acreage for seed compared with 1922.	1923 yield per acre compared with 1922.	Prices offered growers for country-run seed (per 100 lbs.).			
			July 31, 1920.	July 27, 1921.	July 25, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1923.
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*				
Northeastern Iowa	50	75	$9.00	$3.70	$3.85	$4.90
Southwestern Iowa	94	95	8.90	3.80	4.30	4.90
Southeastern Iowa	76	87	9.85	3.90	4.25	4.75
Northwestern Missouri	98	106	9.00	4.30	4.10	5.00
Northeastern Missouri	87	94	9.30	4.05	4.35	4.65
Southern Minnesota	62	76	8.50	3.90	3.90	4.70
Central and northern Minnesota	71	77	8.30	4.25	3.65	4.40
Northeastern South Dakota	68	90	8.00	3.50	3.50	4.00
Illinois	72	91	8.50	4.00	4.25	4.55
Northern Ohio	51	77	8.05	4.00	4.30	5.10

Harvesting of timothy seed started in a general way in northeast Missouri on July 18, while in northwest Missouri, where frequent rains occurred, and in southern and northeastern Iowa harvesting did not start until July 23. North of these districts cutting of the crop began a few days to a week later. It was expected that harvesting would be completed in nearly all districts by August 4 and that threshing would commence a week or ten days later.

The quality of the 1923 crop is expected to be fully as good as that of last year because the seed ripened naturally in most sections.

The larger seedsmen were reluctant to bid on the new crop of timothy seed. Very little, if any, contracting of the crop was done by them in advance of the harvest. Some local shippers in Iowa and Missouri began contracting about July 5 at $5 per 100 lbs. for seed to be delivered the first half of August. A week or two later they reduced their price to $4.45, but since have raised their price. On August 1 prices offered to growers in important sections ranged from $4 per 100 lbs. for country-run seed in northeastern South Dakota to $5.10 in northern Ohio. In Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri $4.70–$5 was being paid. These prices averaged about 65¢ per 100 lbs. higher than those prevailing last year about the same date.

The carry-over of old seed in local shippers' and growers' hands was probably lighter than normal, due to the fact that the steadily advancing market last year resulted in a free movement from producing sections.

Retail sales of timothy seed during the past spring were larger than for the preceding spring. Exports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, were approximately the same as the large exports during the previous fiscal year, being 20,131,903 lbs., compared with 20,150,357 lbs. for 1922.

Vegetable Seed Crop Acreage Large.

The aggregate acreage of vegetable seed crops is considerably larger than last year and for many items the largest since 1919. The average growing condition on July 1 as reported to the United States Department of Agriculture is fair to good.

Outstanding among the items for which increased acreages are reported are the following: Dwarf snap beans, 25%; garden pole beans, 30%; garden beet, 25%; cabbage, 45%; carrot, 40%; cucumber, 15%; muskmelon, 60%; onion seed, 100%; garden peas, 50%; radish, 35%; sweet corn, 17%; and turnip 100%. With some seed crops the increased acreage is offset by poorer condition, notably cucumber, parsley, parsnip, radish and salsify.

Smaller acreages than in 1922 are reported for the following: Lettuce, 35%; watermelon, 5%; onion sets, 32%; pumpkin, 40%; and spinach, 65%. The poor condition of the watermelon seed crop in Florida indicates a lower than average yield. Although the acreage of onion sets is lower than for either of the past five years, the condition indicates a high average yield. The acreage of tomato seed is about the same as last year but the condition is somewhat poorer.

Orchard Grass Seed Prices Open Higher than Last Year.

Early bids made for 1923 crop orchard grass seed were higher than opening bids last year. The movement from growers' hands was just starting on July 24, as threshing operations had not progressed far in many sections and buyers were not active. It is difficult to determine at this time how the general quality of the crop will compare with that of last year, but from present indications it seems that the quality will be equal to last year's.

Prices offered to growers in Kentucky were mostly $1.25–$1.50 per bu. for country-run seed. Prices in Virginia were higher, being $1.50–$1.75, while in Missouri they were lower, being about 80¢ for country-run and $1.10 for recleaned seed.

In the Missouri and Ohio districts growers were beginning to thresh during the third week of July. In Virginia about 25% of the crop was reported threshed, while in Kentucky 50% or more of the crop had been threshed in some localities.

The quality of the seed in Virginia and Ohio is expected to be better than last year, and in Kentucky and Missouri the quality probably will be equal to that of last year.

The imports of orchard grass during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, were 768,000 pounds, compared with 2,921,700 pounds for the preceding year. Only 24,000 pounds of orchard grass from Germany, subject to the seed importation act, arrived at New York and Baltimore July 1–July 28.

Movement of Seed Grains in South Slow.

The movement of seed oats and seed rye in the South has been slow. From 15 to 25 per cent of the crop is reported to have been sold by growers up to July 25. The principal causes of the small movement are low prices offered, shortage of other feeds on the farm, and the postponement of threshing until work with other crops is slack.

Growers are being offered slightly lower prices than a week ago. Present prices per bushel in the principal producing sections range as follows: Seed oats—North Carolina, 55¢–60¢; South Carolina, 55¢–75¢; Georgia, 50¢–75¢; Tennessee, 50¢–60¢; Oklahoma, 30¢–40¢; and Texas, 45¢–50¢. Seed rye—North Carolina, $1–$1.30; South Carolina, $1.25–$2; and Georgia, $1.40–$2.

A larger surplus of these seeds than last year is reported in North and South Carolina, while the crop is short in Georgia, having been damaged by excessive and continued rains during the harvest period. The supply of Burt oats in Tennessee is reported much less than normal.

The quality of each crop for seed is good wherever a surplus exists, with a few local exceptions. Unfavorable weather conditions which affected the yield and quality of the local crops will make it necessary for many sections in the Central Southern States to ship in Texas and Oklahoma-grown seed for sowing next fall.

Commercial Onions in Colorado.

The commercial onion acreage in the Delta-Montrose district in Colorado for the 1923 season is placed at 2,072 acres, approximately 952 of which are in Delta County and the rest in Montrose. The increase this year in Delta County is about 70% over 1922, and in the Montrose district about 60%. The crop is reported to be in very good condition, and good yields are expected.

It is estimated that approximately 600 acres of onions were planted this year in the district north of Denver. Due to floods early in the season, it is estimated that approximately 25% of the acreage was damaged, leaving about 450 acres to be harvested. The remaining crop is in better condition than it was one year ago at approximately the same date. This season the water supply is ample. The condition at present is about 80% of normal, with a stand of about 75%.

There is a small acreage of onions in Larimer County in the vicinity of Loveland, from which place they are shipped, or are taken to Greeley for storage.

Origin of Imported Forage Plant Seeds.

The following tabulation shows the forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the seed importation act during the fiscal years 1919–1923 by kinds and countries from which exported to the United States. The total amount imported as well as the country from which exported varies from year to year, and in many instances the country of production is not the country from which the seed is shipped to the United States.

Alsike clover and Canada bluegrass are practically all of Canadian origin.

The alfalfa seed imported in 1923 came mostly from Argentina and Russian Turkestan, with small amounts from Uruguay and Germany. In other years there have been relatively large importations from Italy and France.

During 1923 there was little red clover seed imported. In previous years foreign seed came largely from France, Italy, Germany, England, and Chile.

Crimson clover comes largely from France, Germany, and England, and white clover from Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Orchard grass comes from Denmark and Germany, and in some years, previous to those shown in the tabulation, New Zealand has been a source of supply.

Rape seed formerly came from Holland, Germany, and France, but during the World War Japan furnished practically all of that imported into the United States. During recent years Holland, France, and England have again sent seed to the United States.

Ireland is the chief source of both English and Italian rye grass seed, while New Zealand, Scotland, and England also export English rye grass. New Zealand and Denmark export Italian rye grass. Argentina furnishes a variety differing somewhat from Italian rye grass.

Germany leads in the export of hairy vetch seed, though much of this is produced in Latvia, Lithuania, and adjacent territory. Spring vetch comes chiefly from Germany with varying amounts from England, Holland, Latvia, and Canada.

Broom-corn millet, which is imported primarily for use as feed, comes mostly from China, Japan, Morocco, and Siberia.

Prompt Harvest Protects Viability of Cowpeas.

The value of cowpeas for seed purposes is directly affected by the percentage that will grow. Germination is as important in cowpeas, from the standpoint of the farmer who buys them for seed, as in other field crop seeds. There may be those, among both growers and consumers, who do not appreciate this fact, but it is obvious that cowpeas that will not grow are of no more value for planting purposes than any other kind of dead seed. A realization of this fact by growers who produce cowpeas for market is all the more important when it is remembered that by far the largest percentage entering commercial channels is sold and used for seed. Furthermore, cowpeas unfit for seed and sold for feed command a very low price, while stocks that are pure as to variety, recleaned, and high in germination are most valuable for seed and sell at the highest price.

When harvest is delayed because of continued rains, cowpeas almost invariably are of low germination. The damage from this cause is clearly visible and may be so great as to make the cowpeas not worth harvesting. Cowpeas that are harvested promptly at maturity, thrashed when properly cured, stored in a dry place and protected from weevil or other insect injury are usually of high viability. The percentage of germination, however, should not be assumed. A test is always advisable before offering cowpeas for sale.

Hull Cowpea Seed Early.

Cowpeas should be stored in a dry place and protected from weevils and rodents. It is a common practice in the cotton States to pick the pods by hand and store them until winter months before threshing or hulling. There is probably an advantage in this arrangement in that it defers the hulling until after the rush field work of harvesting other crops. On the other hand, there are many more advantages in threshing or hulling cowpeas as soon as thoroughly dry, and in recleaning and storing them in sacks. The principal advantages accruing from this procedure are: Less storage space is required; the straw, hulls, and screenings are available for feeding to live stock or for other disposition; the bags are easily transferred from place to place if desired, and sales may be made at an opportune time with the least possible delay; and the cowpeas may be treated promptly and effectively with carbon disulphid to destroy any weevils or other insect pests present, thereby preventing serious loss from this source.

"Mixed" Cowpeas Distinct from Variety Lots.

The exact meaning of the term "mixed" as applied to cowpeas is sometimes misunderstood by growers. Instances are known where growers have sold to local shippers a lot of cowpeas as "mixed" when in reality it consisted of one or more bags of several varieties. For example, the lot may consist of 900 pounds total, made up of 200 pounds Whippoorwills, 300 pounds Brabhams, 300 pounds Clays, and 100 pounds Irons, each variety in separate bags. To sell such a lot of cowpeas on the basis of the discount price of "mixed" is shortsighted to say the least. It not only means a loss to the grower, but affords an opportunity for local shippers to reap an unearned profit by keeping each variety separate, accumulating large quantities of each, and selling on the basis of straight variety values. Only when two or more varieties of cowpeas are contained in the same bag and their identity lost should they be classed as mixed and sold at the prevailing discount.

Rapid Increase in Lettuce Shipments.

In 1917 the total carlot shipments of lettuce in the United States filled 5,428 cars. Last year the total movement was 22,240 cars, an increase of about 310 per cent over 1917. This industry has been growing each year, as shown by the following record of annual shipments:

Year.	Cars.	Year.	Cars.	Year.	Cars.
1917	5,428	1919	8,018	1921	18,616
1918	6,959	1920	13,821	1922	22,240

Average movement for the past six years has been 12,514 cars, so that the shipments for 1922 were nearly 78 per cent above average.

The most important period of lettuce shipments is from December to April, inclusive. The six-year average for each of those months ranges from 1,250 to 1,450 cars. Last year, because of very heavy movement from Imperial Valley, the peak of shipments occurred in March and April.

For California, Arizona, and Florida the record of a calendar year includes parts of two shipping seasons. A few States have two lettuce crops within the calendar year: New Jersey is an example of this kind. In the following table, which shows carlot shipments during 1922, it will be observed that California surpasses all other States, with a total of 9,744 cars. The next States in order of importance are Florida, with 3,323 cars; New York, with 3,167 cars; South Carolina, with 987 cars; Idaho, with 889; and Colorado and Washington, with 812 cars each. During the fall and winter, chief sources of lettuce are New York, New Jersey, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, California, and Florida.

Carlot Shipments of Lettuce, 1922.

State.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Ariz	30	12	50	289	135							162	678
Ark			1										1
Calif.:													
N. Dist.	1		26	108	271	159	172	88	90	173	208	91	1,387
S. Dist.	279	30	145	664	1,023	232	12	16	1	47	468	667	3,584
Imperial Valley	1,032	872	1,285	1,242								342	4,773
Colo						8	30	309	387	75	3		812
Fla	884	929	562	22			1				145	780	3,323
Ga				5									5
Idaho						37	1	35	9	558	249		889
La	3		2	6								3	14
Md					2						2		4
Mich						11	59	11					81
Minn							13	38	26	8			85
Mont							1						1
N. J.			3		66	42	3		1	146	276	34	571
N. Y						164	983	1,006	668	341	5		3,167
N. C.			1	325	287		1			1	5	2	622
Ohio			10	14	5	2				2			33
Ore						2		3	4	81	38	1	129
Pa						11	17	5		1			34
S. C.			487	499	1								987
Tenn					3								3
Texas	16	76	12		9								113
Utah							3			12			15
Va				7	53					1	45		106
Wash						133	240	269	114	56			812
Wyo								7	3	1			11
Total	2,245	1,919	2,584	3,181	1,855	801	1,536	1,787	1,303	1,503	1,444	2,082	22,240

Cotton

Prices Advance on Bad Crop Reports.

Fairly wide fluctuations occurred since the close of the previous week with price changes showing advances in both spot cotton and future contract quotations. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange gained 146 points, closing at 22.60¢, and spot prices closed at 23.04¢ per lb., or 84 points higher than the close of the previous week.

The outstanding feature of the week was the crop reporting board's estimate of the cotton crop as of July 25, which indicated a production of about 11,516,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross. This report was construed as more bullish than had been anticipated by the trade and resulted in substantial gains in values. Reports indicated that the cotton cloth markets opened the week rather optimistically, with prices firm. It was further stated that mills were declining offers at less than the current market quotations.

The average of the quotations of 10 designated spot markets on August 4, was 23.04¢ per lb., as compared with 22.21¢ on July 28. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange closed at 22.60¢, as compared with 21.14¢ the previous week.

The trades' interests continued to be centered on the reports of damage to the crop in Oklahoma and all of Texas except in the extreme southern portion. Some of these reports were said to be alarming.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

August 3, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 5, 1922.	Aug. 6, 1921.	Aug. 7, 1920.	Aug. 2, 1919.	Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 5, 1922.	Aug. 6, 1921.	Aug. 7, 1920.	Aug. 2, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
October	22.60	21.10	13.47	32.02	34.30	21.97	20.62	13.02	30.90	33.87
December	22.56	21.12	13.89	30.76	34.50	22.07	20.65	13.37	29.96	33.87
January	22.35	21.06	13.84	29.56	34.42	22.00	20.62	13.40	29.30	33.95
March	22.42	21.03	14.02	29.20	34.43	22.06	20.57	13.67	28.97	34.11
May	22.35	20.96	14.19	28.75	34.42	21.96	20.45	13.74	28.50	34.21

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of July 30–Aug. 4, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	July 30-Aug. 4, 1923.						July 31-Aug. 5, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	21.25	21.44	22.63	22.50	(1)	22.94	21.38	22.50	22.00	21.75	21.50	21.50
Augusta	22.00	21.88	22.75	22.75	(1)	23.00	21.38	22.38	21.88	21.50	21.25	21.00
Savannah	22.00	21.75	23.00	22.75	(1)	23.15	21.22	22.30	21.56	21.25	20.75	20.75
Montgomery	22.25	22.00	23.00	23.00	(1)	23.25	21.19	22.25	21.88	21.44	21.25	21.13
New Orleans	22.00	22.00	22.75	22.75	(1)	23.00	21.25	22.50	22.00	21.50	21.25	21.25
Memphis	23.00	22.50	22.75	22.75	(1)	22.75	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.00
Little Rock	22.75	22.75	23.50	23.25	(1)	23.25	21.50	22.00	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75
Dallas	21.50	21.45	22.65	22.50	(1)	22.65	21.20	22.30	21.80	21.45	21.20	21.10
Houston	21.75	21.75	22.90	22.75	(1)	23.15	21.70	22.70	22.15	21.75	21.50	21.35
Galveston	22.15	21.90	23.15	22.90	(1)	23.25	21.75	22.75	22.25	22.00	21.75	21.65
Average	22.07	21.94	22.91	22.79	(1)	23.04	21.51	22.42	21.98	21.69	21.47	21.35

[1] Markets closed.

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on Aug. 3, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	7.38	1900	9.62	1908	10.70	1916	13.85
1893	7.94	1901	8.06	1909	12.85	1917	26.50
1894	6.88	1902	8.94	1910	15.45	1918	31.10
1895	7.12	1903	12.75	1911	12.60	1919	32.80
1896	7.44	1904	10.45	1912	12.90	1920	39.50
1897	8.00	1905	11.00	1913	12.00	1921	12.90
1898	6.06	1906	10.90	1914		1922	21.70
1899	6.12	1907	13.25	1915	9.25	1923	23.50

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade of Middling, August 4, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 5, 1922.	Aug. 6, 1921.	Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 5, 1922.	Aug. 6, 1921.
Middling short staple	*Cents.* 23.00	*Cents.* 21.25	*Cents.* 12.25	*Cents.* 22.75	*Cents.* 22.00	*Cents.* 11.50
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
$1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	50	150	75	[1] 50	100	100
$1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	100	375	500	[1] 75	350	600
$1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	150	550	800	[1] 250	.....	850
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	225	800	1,100	[1] 550	.....	.....

[1] Nominal.

Cotton Movement, August 1 to 3, 1923, and Stocks August 3, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1, 1913–Aug. 8, 1913.	Aug. 1, 1919.	Aug. 1, to Aug. 6, 1920.	Aug. 1, to Aug. 5, 1921.	Aug. 1, to Aug. 4, 1922.	Aug. 1, to Aug. 3, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1, 1918–1922.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*P. ct.*
Port receipts	30	6	18	53	11	7	19	36.8
Port stocks	138	1,196	741	1,302	439	182	929	19.6
Interior receipts	13	6	20	74	27	11	27	40.7
Interior stocks	131	816	843	1,099	355	270	761	35.5
Into sight	77	12	68	121	73	71	61	116.4
Northern spinners' takings	17	5	21	22	15	4	14	28.6
Southern spinners' takings	11	.....	21	53	44	21	26	80.8
World's visible supply of American cotton	1,166	3,197	2,897	4,032	1,860	837	2,788	30.0

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on August 3, 1923, with Comparisons.

At—	Aug. 1, 1913.	Aug. 3, 1917.	Aug. 2, 1918.	Aug. 1, 1919.	Aug. 6, 1920.	Aug. 5, 1921.	Aug. 4, 1922.	Aug. 3, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 4, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	566	148	89	451	666	673	427	139	464
Manchester	30	9	16	52	113	73	42	22	59
Continent	380	215	90	292	362	516	407	112	334
Total	976	372	195	795	1,141	1,262	876	273	854

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on August 10, 1923, with Comparisons.

At—	Aug. 8, 1913.	Aug. 10, 1917.	Aug. 9, 1918.	Aug. 8, 1919.	Aug. 13, 1920.	Aug. 12, 1921.	Aug. 11, 1922.	Aug. 10, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 11, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	502	176	109	567	647	666	428	125	484
Manchester	23	9	16	60	103	67	41	18	57
Continent	399	229	88	235	337	541	399	110	320
Total	834	414	213	862	1,087	1,274	868	253	861

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1-3, 1923, and Stocks on August 3, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1 to Aug. 5, 1921.	Aug. 1 to Aug. 4, 1922.	Aug. 1 to Aug. 3, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 1 to Aug. 4, 1918–1922.	Aug. 5, 1921.	Aug. 4, 1922.	Aug. 3, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 4, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	2	1	.....	1	90	35	20	60
Augusta	3	1	.....	1	96	55	13	77
Savannah	6	1	2	3	117	41	12	126
Montgomery	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	12	6	13
New Orleans	11	3	1	5	435	73	47	283
Memphis	9	4	1	4	251	60	57	217
Little Rock	2	.....	.....	1	51	17	13	24
Dallas	2	.....	.....	.....	31	4	1	13
Houston	35	7	6	11	206	32	25	132
Galveston	25	5	4	7	225	68	22	145
Total	95	22	14	33	1,528	397	216	1,090

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, is shown in the following table:

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	Aug. 5, 1921.	Aug. 4, 1922.	Aug. 3, 1923.	Aug. 5, 1921.	Aug. 4, 1922.	Aug. 3, 1923.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	8	2	3	.....	.....
Strict Good Middling	236	707	1,088	288	86	19
Good Middling	4,496	7,852	4,410	3,549	288	44
Strict Middling	20,739	25,948	5,313	21,766	1,218	1,438
Middling	51,477	39,140	3,638	34,998	4,208	3,582
Strict Low Middling	43,024	22,323	4,365	19,465	2,942	3,243
Low Middling	10,611	4,136	1,303	7,243	335	442
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	4,537	3,442	766	3,144	653	433
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,651	1,863	392	3,089	569	216
Good Middling Yellow Stained	35	15	3	4	3	3
Total	138,806	105,434	21,280	93,549	10,302	9,420

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on Aug. 3, at the port of New York, were 35,281 bales; on Aug. 4, 1922, 135,414 bales, on Aug. 5, 1921, 155,125 bales. At the port of New York on Aug. 3, 47,082 bales, on Aug. 4, 1922, 73,157 bales, and on Aug. 5, 1921, 434,771 bales.

Spot Cotton Quotations for Aug. 4 and Sales During Week of July 30–Aug. 4, 1923.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Aug. 4, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of July 30–Aug. 4, 1923, in each of the markets, and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											Aug. 4, 1923.	Aug. 5, 1922.	Aug. 6, 1921.	Aug. 7, 1920.	Aug. 2, 1919.	Aug. 3, 1918.	Aug. 4, 1917.
White standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	100	100	63	63	100	100	100	100	80	100	91	181	200	395	214	186	76
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	75	75	50	50	75	75	75	75	60	75	69	138	153	320	163	153	53
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	50	38	38	50	50	50	50	40	50	47	94	98	245	113	115	37
No. 4 or Strict Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	54	53	133	60	73	19
No. 5 or Middling	22.94	23.00	23.15	23.25	22.75	23.25	22.65	23.15	23.25	23.00	23.04	21.35	12.01	37.48	33.83	28.52	25.55
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	25	50	25	38	50	40	50	50	50	25	40	56	77	308	160	124	28
No. 7 or Low Middling	50	100	63	88	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	125	178	865	423	336	66
No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary [1]	100	150	113	150	150	175	175	150	175	175	151	213	280	1,283	698	481	111
No. 9 or Good Ordinary [1]	150	200	163	200	200	250	275	225	250	250	216	303	383	1,570	943	628	155
Spotted:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*				*On.*	*On.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	25	13	13	13	15	10	Even.	Even.	Even.	13	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Off.	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 4 or Strict Middling	Even.	13	13	Even.	10	15	25	25	25	13	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Off.[1]			*Off.*													
No. 5 or Middling	25	38	38	38	40	50	60	50	60	38	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [1]	50	88	63	88	90	100	125	100	125	113	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 7 or Low Middling [1]	125	138	138	138	140	175	200	150	200	188	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Tinged:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	Even.	13	13	13	15	15	15	13	15	13	13	[3] 3	45	215	150	43	2
No. 4 or Strict Middling	38	50	50	50	40	50	40	38	40	38	43	54	135	353	235	95	21
No. 5 or Middling [1]	88	100	100	100	90	125	125	113	100	113	105	155	233	525	384	165	42
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [1]	138	150	150	150	150	175	175	163	175	138	156	228	343	768	579	274	76
No. 7 or Low Middling [1]	188	200	200	200	200	250	250	213	250	213	216	310	443	1,158	864	456	117
Light Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	25	40	40	50	40	50	50	50	50	50	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 or Strict Middling [1]	67	90	80	100	80	100	100	100	100	100	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Middling [1]	108	140	120	150	120	150	150	150	150	150	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	88	63	88	90	90	90	100	100	88	85	125	215	483	399	173	51
No. 4 or Strict Middling [1]	113	138	125	150	150	150	150	150	150	138	141	218	305	650	544	234	71
No. 5 or Middling [1]	163	188	175	200	200	200	200	200	200	188	191	303	410	855	676	330	95
Gray:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	13	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 or Strict Middling [1]	63	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Middling [1]	113	125	125	125	100	100	125	125	125	125	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling [1]	88	100	100	88	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	138	263	603	538	250	52
No. 4 or Strict Middling [1]	113	150	125	125	125	150	175	150	150	150	141	213	353	760	639	321	82
No. 5 or Middling [1]	163	200	175	175	150	200	250	200	200	200	191	295	445	940	749	403	112
Sales for week, bales	3,918	321	2,107	572	75	.....	8,358	15,606	8,700	1,776	[4] 41,433	[4] 30,179	[4] 56,643	[4] 33,531	[4] 28,354	[4] 32,707	[4] 27,530

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Aug. 4, 1923, amounted to 23,307 bales, compared with 26,686 bales during the corresponding period in 1922; the average of sales for the corresponding period of three seasons beginning Aug. 1, 1920, was 38,953 bales.

Prices Advance—Fluctuations Wide.

Wide fluctuations in cotton prices occurred during the week ending August 11. On Monday there was a sharp advance of over 1¢ per pound, and on Saturday an advance of 80 points in the average of the quotations of 10 designated spot markets and about 1¢ per pound in the quotations for future contracts. The main cause of the advance was reports of continued dry weather in most sections of the Southwest and a continuation of rainy weather over large areas of the eastern portion of the Cotton Belt. More favorable reports were received from the cotton goods markets.

The average of the quotations of 10 designated spot markets was 24.27¢ per pound on August 11, compared with 23.04¢ at the close of the previous week and 20.92¢ on the corresponding day in 1922. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 135 points, closing at 23.95¢. October future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 137 points, closing at 23.34¢.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

August 11, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	Aug. 11, 1923.	Aug. 12, 1922.	Aug. 13, 1921.	Aug. 14, 1920.	Aug. 9, 1919.	Aug. 11, 1923.	Aug. 12, 1922.	Aug. 13, 1921.	Aug. 14, 1920.	Aug. 9, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
October	23.95	20.80	13.18	30.94	32.12	23.34	20.45	12.73	29.70	31.72
December	23.95	20.75	13.60	30.00	32.28	23.42	20.37	13.13	29.22	31.76
January	23.75	20.62	13.63	29.02	32.16	23.42	20.31	13.19	28.65	31.67
March	23.80	20.68	13.83	28.69	32.16	23.43	20.21	13.39	28.30	31.75
May	23.61	20.57	13.90	28.28	32.19	23.37	20.15	13.55	28.10	31.70

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of August 6–11, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Aug. 6–11, 1923.						Aug. 7–12, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	24.00	24.12	23.50	23.25	(1)	24.25	21.00	20.38	20.38	20.63	21.13	20.75
Augusta	24.25	24.38	23.88	23.50	(1)	24.75	20.88	20.13	20.18	20.63	21.13	20.75
Savannah	24.25	24.40	23.86	23.75	(1)	24.75	20.33	19.80	19.80	20.25	20.75	20.50
Montgomery	24.25	24.25	23.75	23.50	(1)	24.00	20.88	20.25	20.25	20.75	21.19	20.75
New Orleans	23.75	24.00	24.00	23.50	(1)	24.00	21.00	20.50	20.50	20.75	21.13	21.13
Memphis	23.75	24.00	23.75	23.50	(1)	23.75	22.00	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50
Little Rock	24.25	24.25	24.00	23.50	(1)	24.00	21.75	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50
Dallas	23.75	23.90	23.35	23.00	(1)	24.00	20.80	20.10	19.95	20.45	20.90	20.50
Houston	24.25	24.40	23.90	23.55	(1)	24.55	21.05	20.35	20.45	20.85	21.20	20.80
Galveston	24.40	24.55	24.05	23.65	(1)	24.65	21.40	20.75	20.75	21.00	21.40	21.00
Average	24.09	24.23	23.80	23.47	.....	24.27	21.11	20.53	20.53	20.83	21.18	20.92

[1] Markets closed.

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade of Middling, August 11, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Aug. 11, 1923.	Aug. 12, 1922.	Aug. 13, 1921.	Aug. 11, 1923.	Aug. 12, 1922.	Aug. 13, 1921.
Middling short staple	*Cents.* 24.00	*Cents.* 21.13	*Cents.* 12.13	*Cents.* 23.75	*Cents.* 21.50	*Cents.* 11.50
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	50	150	75	[1] 50	100	150
1 1/8 ins	100	375	400	[1] 75	350	600
1 3/16 ins	150	550	700	[1] 250	.....	850
1 1/4 ins	225	800	1,000	[1] 550	.....	.....

[1] Nominal.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, is shown in the following table.

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	Aug. 10, 1923.	Aug. 11, 1922.	Aug. 12, 1921.	Aug. 10, 1923.	Aug. 11, 1922.	Aug. 12, 1921.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	2	5	.....	.....	.....	3
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	530	583	236	19	44	289
No. 3 or Good Middling	1,836	6,177	4,496	28	258	3,381
No. 4 or Strict Middling	3,013	18,884	20,757	1,346	1,017	21,389
No. 5 or Middling	2,710	27,877	51,562	3,305	3,302	35,129
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	3,975	16,007	43,029	2,905	2,405	19,518
No. 7 or Low Middling	1,542	3,080	10,790	391	160	7,048
No. 3 Spotted or Good Middling Spotted	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 Spotted or Strict Middling Spotted	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 Spotted or Middling Spotted	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 Tinged or Strict Good Middling Yellow Tinged	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 Tinged or Good Middling Yellow Tinged	503	2,462	4,531	399	563	3,158
No. 4 Tinged or Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	226	1,281	3,646	176	472	3,091
No. 3 Light Stained or Good Middling Light Yellow Stained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 Stained or Good Middling Stained	3	15	35	3	3	4
No. 3 Gray or Good Middling Gray	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	14,390	76,371	139,082	8,572	8,224	93,010

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on Aug. 10, at the port of New York were 23,492 bales; on Aug. 11, 1922, 91,137 bales; on Aug. 12, 1921, 156,062 bales. At the port of New Orleans on Aug. 10, 44,971 bales; on Aug. 11, 1922, 67,452 bales; and on Aug. 12, 1921, 436,727 bales.

Cotton Movement, August 1–10, 1923, and Stocks, August 10, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1 to Aug. 8, 1913.	Aug. 1 to Aug. 8, 1919.	Aug. 1 to Aug. 13, 1920.	Aug. 1 to Aug. 12, 1921.	Aug. 1 to Aug. 11, 1922.	Aug. 1 to Aug. 10, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 1–11, 1918–1922.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*Per cent.*
Port receipts	30	73	51	127	35	34	66	51.5
Port stocks	138	1,072	717	1,316	396	173	879	19.7
Interior receipts	13	43	50	145	61	32	67	47.8
Interior stocks	131	747	808	1,074	346	264	730	36.2
Into sight	77	104	149	265	191	206	167	123.4
Northern spinners' takings	17	31	75	55	72	16	54	29.6
Southern spinners' takings	11	26	49	106	113	63	68	92.6
World's visible supply of American cotton	1,166	3,125	2,777	3,931	1,741	801	2,702	29.6

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on August 10, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	7.25	1900	10.00	1908	10.65	1916	12.05
1893	7.69	1901	8.00	1909	12.60	1917	26.90
1894	6.88	1902	9.00	1910	15.95	1918	33.70
1895	7.19	1903	12.75	1911	12.40	1919	31.90
1896	8.12	1904	10.65	1912	12.30	1920	39.00
1897	8.00	1905	10.75	1913	12.00	1921	13.25
1898	6.06	1906	10.60	1914	.....	1922	20.95
1899	6.38	1907	13.40	1915	9.25	1923	24.25

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1–10, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1–8, 1913.	Aug. 1–13, 1920.	Aug. 1–12, 1921.	Aug. 1–11, 1922.	Aug. 1–10, 1923.	4-year average Aug. 1–11, 1919 to 1922.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Per cent.*
Great Britain	4,225	20,057	14,550	7,655	12,745	38,165	33.4
France	373	8,717	2,409	6,888	6,353	6,910	92.0
Germany	5,555	22,047	25,162	9,500	13,978	14,177	98.6
Italy	2,096	4,838	11,336	5,374	5,102	7,803	65.4
Japan	.....	.....	56,171	9,769	2,500	17,136	14.6
China	.....	.....	10,870	1,150	.....	3,005	.....
Spain	100	450	7,313	730	1,610	7,700	20.9
Belgium	1,702	800	1,080	764	250	1,534	16.3
Other countries	1,694	2,936	5,138	4,857	1,451	9,231	15.7
Total	15,745	59,845	134,029	46,687	43,994	105,661	41.6

Exports for the week ending August 10 amounted to 33,330 bales, compared with 49,976 bales the previous week, 21,527 bales for the corresponding week in 1922 and 15,745 bales for the week ending August 8, 1913.

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1–10, 1923, and Stocks on August 10, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1–12, 1921.	Aug. 1–11, 1922.	Aug. 1–10, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–11, 1918–1922.	Aug. 12, 1921.	Aug. 11, 1922.	Aug. 10, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 11, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	6	2	1	3	91	34	17	59
Augusta	6	3	(1)	3	96	52	13	73
Savannah	12	3	3	13	122	42	11	125
Montgomery	1	(1)	1	(1)	25	11	6	12
New Orleans	24	9	5	14	437	67	45	266
Memphis	13	7	3	7	245	58	56	210
Little Rock	3	(1)	(1)	2	46	16	12	22
Dallas	4	(1)	(1)	1	33	4	1	13
Houston	72	25	21	30	201	38	26	130
Galveston	61	19	19	26	226	78	30	132
Total	202	68	53	99	1,522	400	217	1,042

[1] Less than 1.

Spot Cotton Quotations for August 11 and Sales During Week of Aug. 6–11, 1923.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Aug. 11, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of Aug. 6–11, 1923, in each of the markets and total for all the markets, with comparisons as reported by the cotton exchanges.

Grade.	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	New Orleans.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	Average.						
											Aug. 11 1923.	Aug. 12, 1922.	Aug. 13, 1921.	Aug. 14, 1920.	Aug. 9, 1919.	Aug. 10, 1918.	Aug. 11, 1917.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
No. 1 or Mid. Fair	100	100	63	63	100	100	100	100	100	80	91	181	200	395	214	184	76
No. 2 or St. Good Mid.	75	75	50	50	75	75	75	75	75	60	69	138	153	320	163	150	53
No. 3 or Good Mid.	50	50	38	38	50	50	50	50	50	40	47	94	95	245	113	113	37
No. 4 or St. Mid.	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	54	50	183	60	70	19
No. 5 or Middling	24.25	24.75	24.75	24.00	24.00	23.75	24.00	24.00	24.55	24.65	24.27	20.92	11.93	36.01	31.98	30.16	26.26
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
No. 6 or St. Low Mid.	25	50	25	38	25	50	40	50	50	50	40	56	77	308	160	125	28
No. 7 or Low Mid.	50	100	63	88	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	125	175	865	413	331	66
No. 8 or St. Good Ord.[2]	100	150	113	150	175	150	175	175	150	175	151	213	278	1,283	698	506	111
No. 9 or Good Ord.[2]	150	200	163	200	250	200	250	275	225	250	216	303	380	1,570	943	668	155
Spotted:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*				*On.*						
No. 3 or Good Mid.	25	13	13	13	13	15	10	Even.	Even.	Even.	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 or St. Mid.	Even.	*Off* 13	*Off* 13	Even.	*Off* 13	*Off* 10	*Off* 15	*Off* 25	*Off* 25	*Off* 25	*Off* 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Off.			*Off.*													
No. 5 or Middling	25	38	38	38	38	40	50	60	50	60	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 6 or St. Low Mid.[2]	50	88	63	88	113	90	100	125	100	125	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 7 or Low Mid.[2]	125	138	138	138	188	140	175	200	150	200	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Tinged:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*		*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*						
No. 2 or St. Good Mid.	25	13	13	Even.	13	10	10	10	13	10	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 3 or Good Mid.	Even.	13	13	13	13	15	15	15	13	15	13	[3] 8	45	215	150	45	2
	Off.																
No. 4 or St. Mid.	38	50	50	50	38	40	50	40	38	40	43	54	135	353	235	99	21
No. 5 or Middling[2]	88	100	100	100	113	90	125	125	113	100	105	155	233	525	384	179	42
No. 6 or St. Low Mid.[2]	138	150	150	150	138	150	175	175	163	175	156	228	343	768	564	289	76
No. 7 or Low Mid.[2]	188	200	200	200	213	200	250	250	213	250	216	310	443	1,158	859	479	117
Light Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Mid.	25	40	40	50	50	40	50	50	50	50	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 or St. Mid.[2]	67	90	80	100	100	80	100	100	100	100	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Middling[2]	108	140	120	150	150	120	150	150	150	150	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Mid.	50	88	63	88	88	90	90	90	100	100	85	125	215	483	399	190	51
No. 4 or St. Mid.[2]	113	138	125	150	138	150	150	150	150	150	141	218	305	650	544	259	71
No. 5 or Middling[2]	163	188	175	200	188	200	200	200	200	200	191	303	410	855	676	388	95
Gray:																	
No. 3 or Good Mid.	13	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 or St. Mid.[2]	63	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Middling[2]	113	125	125	125	125	100	100	125	125	125	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Mid.[2]	88	100	100	88	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	138	263	603	538	258	52
No. 4 or St. Mid.[2]	113	150	125	125	150	125	150	175	150	150	141	213	353	760	639	359	82
No. 5 or Middling[2]	163	200	175	175	200	150	200	250	200	200	191	295	445	940	749	473	112
Sales for week, bales	487	776	27	.....	513	100	.....	4,720	17,232	5,507	[4] 29,362	[4] 32,074	[4] 48,522	[4] 23,601	[4] 22,638	[4] 52,515	[4] 45,246

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to 11, 1923, amounted to 52,669 bales, compared with 58,760 bales during the corresponding period in 1922; and 105,165 bales in 1921.

Foreign Crops and Markets

Wheat Exports for Season Show Decline.

Nearly double those of 1913 last pre-war year.

The net exports of wheat and wheat flour, in terms of wheat, from the United States during the year ending June 30, 1923, were 60,352,004 bushels less than in the year ending June 30, 1922, and 107,478,242 bushels less than for the year ending June 30, 1921. An analysis of the movements during the year shows that the crop moved more slowly this year than last. At the end of the first six months of the year the exports were 24 per cent less than the exports for the same period last year. Increasing exports in the second half of the year made up a large part of this deficit and was only 12 per cent less than for the same period of last year. The declared value of the wheat and wheat flour exported was $101,000,000 less than for the preceding year, or a decrease of approximately 27 per cent.

1923 EXPORTS EXCEED THOSE OF 1913.

When compared with 1913, however, it will be found that the exports of wheat (including flour in terms of wheat) during the past fiscal year exceeded those of 1913 by 79,000,000 bushels; whereas the declared value of the 1922–23 exports was nearly double that of the 1913 exports. The exports in 1922–23 represented approximately 26 per cent of the total crop for that year, exclusive of the carry-over, as compared with 19 per cent of the total crop exported during the crop year ending June 30, 1913. The export value per bushel of wheat based upon the declared valuation figures was $1.24 in 1922–23, as compared with $0.97 in 1912–13.

The total exports of wheat (including flour in terms of wheat) during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, amounted to 221,923,184 bushels, valued at $276,006,330, as compared with 279,406,776 bushels with a declared value of $377,052,569, exported during the preceding twelve months. The quantity and value of wheat and wheat flour exported during the 1921–22 and 1922–23 seasons are shown in accompanying Table I, in which previous years are included for comparison. The exports of wheat in the form of grain decreased from 208,321,091 bushels in the 1921–22 season to 154,950,971 bushels in the 1922–23 season, or a decrease of 53,370,120 bushels. Exports of wheat flour declined from 15,796,819 barrels during the 1921–22 season to 14,882,714 barrels during the 1922–23 season, or a decrease of 914,105 barrels. The percentage of decrease in quantity and value of the exports of wheat and wheat flour during the past two fiscal years is shown in the following statement:

Comparison of Quantity and Value.

	Quantity.			Value.		
	1921–22	1922–23	Per cent decrease.	1921–22	1922–23	Per cent decrease.
Wheat.....bus..	208,321,091	154,950,971	25.6	$279,656,478	$192,015,328	31.3
Wheat flour.bbls.	15,796,819	14,882,714	5.8	97,386,091	83,991,002	13.8

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS.

The outstanding feature of the season's exports was the marked decline in the exports of wheat and flour to the United Kingdom, which were 26,316,891 bushels less than for the preceding year, a decrease of approximately 42 per cent. The total exports to the United Kingdom of wheat as grain during the season under review amounted to 28,337,471 bushels as compared with 48,808,181 bushels exported during the previous twelve months, and 31,548,507 bushels exported during the 1912–13 season. The exports of flour dropped from 3,190,762 barrels in 1921–22 to 1,913,833 in 1922–23, as compared with 2,428,167 barrels exported during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. As a result of this decline, Italy has been placed at the head of the list of importing countries so far as wheat grain is concerned. If, however, we take the combined exports of wheat and wheat flour, the exports to the United Kingdom are still about 2,800,000 bushels greater than the combined exports of wheat and flour to Italy. The exports to Italy amounted to 33,771,801 bushels of wheat and 54,280 barrels of flour in 1923 as compared with 35,656,391 bushels of wheat and 50,058 barrels of flour exported to Italy during the preceding crop year. During the 1912–13 season the exports to Italy amounted to 7,217,479 bushels of wheat and 11,418 barrels of flour. Other countries which took substantial quantities were: France, 14,750,870 bushels; Netherlands, 12,246,730 bushels; Belgium, 11,345,230 bushels, and Germany, 8,492,567 bushels. The exports of wheat and flour during the past two crop years according to country of destination, with comparison for 1913, are shown in Tablo II. The net exports of wheat and wheat flour from the United States for the fiscal years 1913 to 1923 will be found in Table III.

EXPORTS TO CANADA EXPLAINED.

The exports of wheat to Canada during the season are given as 31,992,628 bushels, as compared with 29,341,265 bushels in 1921–22 and 851,139 bushels during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. The bulk of this amount, however, represents exports to other foreign countries shipped through Canada in transit. The imports of United States wheat into Canada for consumption during the eleven months ending May 31, 1923, were 85,474 bushels, according to the Canadian official statistics. If, therefore, we may assume that the Canadian imports from the United States during June did not exceed those for May, the total imports of United States wheat into Canada during the season 1922–23 did not exceed 90,000 bushels, leaving approximately 31,900,000 bushels shipped through Canada in transit for export to other countries.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT SLIGHTLY MORE.

Imports of wheat and wheat flour, in terms of wheat, during the year ending June 30, 1923, amounted to 19,944,930 bushels, or 2,693,449 bushels more than during the preceding twelve months, when the imports amounted to 17,251,481 bushels.

Practically all of the wheat and flour imported into the United States came from Canada. It is interesting to note in this connection that during the first six months of the fiscal year, i. e., the period from July 1 to December 31, 1922, 6,443,779 bushels of Canadian wheat was milled in bond and exported as flour under special provisions of the Tariff Act. The total imports of wheat during the period in question amounted to 13,326,584 bushels, leaving the net amount imported for consumption in the United States during that period 6,882,805 bushels. This compares with 6,172,837 bushels of Canadian wheat milled in bond during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. The imports of wheat from Canada during that period amounted to 50,694,096 bushels, leaving 44,521,259 bushels of wheat actually imported for consumption in the United States.

TRANSIT SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT LARGE.

Shipments of Canadian wheat through the United States for export aggregated approximately 111,000,000 bushels during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, as compared with 83,000,000 bushels shipped through the United States during the preceding twelve months' period, and 49,507,529 bushels during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. This quantity has only been exceeded once during the past 20 years, namely in 1916, when the transit shipments of Canadian wheat reached 139,000,000 bushels. Transit shipments, or shipments in bond, as they are sometimes called, are not included in the official trade statistics of the United States, either as imports or exports. A statement showing the quantities of Canadian wheat exported from the several ports of the United States during the calendar years 1922 and 1921 was published in WEATHER, CROPS AND MARKETS for June 23, 1923, page 623. Exports of Canadian wheat shipped through the United States in transit should not be confused with exports of foreign wheat or "reexports," to which reference is made elsewhere in this article.

REEXPORTS OF FOREIGN WHEAT.

Reexports, or exports of foreign wheat and flour, consist of foreign products previously imported into the United States. They are distinguished from exports of domestic products and shipments of Canadian wheat in bond. Exports of foreign wheat and flour during the eleven months ending May 31, 1923, the last month for which these figures are available, amounted to 206,769 bushels, as compared with 382,753 bushels exported from the United States during the 12 months ending June 30, 1922. Practically all of this wheat and wheat flour was of Canadian origin.

Table I.—Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour, Quantity and Value, Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1913-1923.

[Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.]

Fiscal year ending June 30—	Wheat.		Wheat flour.		Total.[1]	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Bushels.		*Barrels.*		*Bushels.*	
1913	91,602,974	$89,036,428	11,394,805	$53,171,537	142,879,596	$142,207,965
1914	92,393,775	87,953,456	11,821,461	54,454,175	145,590,350	142,407,631
1915	259,642,533	333,552,226	16,182,765	94,869,343	332,464,976	428,421,569
1916	173,274,015	215,532,681	15,520,669	87,337,805	243,117,026	302,870,486
1917	149,831,427	298,179,705	11,942,778	93,198,474	203,573,928	391,378,179
1918	34,118,853	80,802,542	21,879,951	244,861,140	132,578,632	325,663,682
1919	178,582,673	424,543,010	24,181,979	267,966,269	287,401,579	692,509,279
1920	122,430,724	306,163,023	21,651,961	240,574,670	219,864,548	546,737,693
1921	293,267,637	689,813,094	16,179,956	154,524,355	366,077,439	844,337,449
1922	208,321,091	279,656,478	15,796,819	97,386,091	279,406,776	377,042,569
1923	154,950,971	192,015,328	14,882,714	83,991,002	221,923,184	276,006,330

[1] Flour converted to bushels of wheat on the basis of 4½ bushels to the barrel.

Some cotton is grown in nearly all parts of India, but most of it grows in the western half of the country. As in the United States, there is a high degree of specialization in cotton growing in some districts. The area devoted to cotton in India equals about two-thirds of the area planted in the United States, but the low yields per acre return a total crop about one-third as large. The production of India varies considerably from year to year, with a tendency to increase.

Stocks of Australasian Wool.

Figures published by the British Australian Wool Realisation Association show that during the five months, January to May, the stocks of wool held by the Association have been reduced by about one-third. The stocks on May 31 amounted to 601,600 bales, of which 26,900 bales were merino and 574,700 bales crossbreed wool.

Source: Agricultural Market Report, July 13, 1923, page 2.

Canadian Exports of Live Cattle.

Following the removal of the British embargo on Canadian cattle, the total shipments from Canada during the first six months of 1923 amounted to 55,583 head as compared with 19,867 head during the first six months of 1922, reports Consul N. M. Cochrane from Montreal under date of July 11. Of these amounts 30,029 went to British markets and 23,659 to the United States as compared with 4,185 to British markets and 12,795 to the United States during the first half of 1922. The striking reversal of the outlet this year is indicated by the export figures for June of this year, when 13,000 head were shipped. Of this quantity 10,473 head were shipped to the British market and 1,785 to the United States. During June, 1922, approximately 600 cattle went to British markets and 3,500 to the United States.

Cotton-growing in South Africa.

Reports indicate that there are now (1923) 20,000 acres under cotton cultivation in the Union, as compared with 7,600 acres five years ago, and the yield of cotton seed has increased in that period from 796,000 lbs. to nearly 4,000,000 lbs. The Transvaal accounts for three-fourths of this acreage and crop. British and American makers of gins and other cotton-manufacturing machinery are now paying close attention to the possibility of this industry, and arrangements are being made for demonstration plants to be sent around the country districts suitable for cotton cultivation.

Table II.—Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour During the Crop Years Ending June 30, 1913, 1922, and 1923.

[Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.]

Exported to—	Wheat.			Flour.			Wheat, including flour.[1]		
	1913	1922	1923	1913	1922	1923	1913	1922	1923
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
United Kingdom	31,548,507	48,808,181	28,237,471	2,428,167	3,190,762	1,913,833	42,475,258	63,166,610	36,849,720
Netherlands	14,832,000	19,257,764	12,246,730	859,987	917,560	982,736	18,701,942	23,386,784	16,669,042
Germany	12,112,223	21,782,679	8,492,567	170,345	1,516,353	1,062,684	12,878,776	28,606,268	13,274,645
Belgium	10,601,248	17,526,947	11,345,230	20,850	123,479	42,072	10,695,073	18,082,602	11,534,554
Italy	7,217,479	35,656,391	33,771,801	11,418	50,058	54,280	7,268,860	35,881,652	34,016,061
France	4,931,708	5,694,338	14,750,870	9,440	10,174	11,529	4,974,188	5,740,121	14,802,750
Japan	4,179,296	11,018,363	5,353,422	878,623	629,012	244,560	8,133,100	13,848,917	6,453,942
Canada	851,139	29,341,265	31,992,628	98,665	68,216	66,936	1,295,132	29,648,237	32,293,840
Mexico	644,377	3,000,646	1,260,531	25,738	245,665	365,664	760,198	4,106,138	2,906,019
Denmark	415,479	354,778	52,171	243,549	359,403	194,899	1,511,450	1,972,092	929,216
Greece	298,937	8,024	898,671	2,418	63,810	317,738	309,818	295,169	2,328,492
Russia	246,737	775,817	85,274	58,584	162,415	314,157	510,365	1,506,684	1,498,980
Peru	190,305	1,141,991	59,350	94,343	65,367	111,374	614,848	1,436,142	560,533
Cuba	45,889	11,955	22,231	907,786	1,068,721	1,088,582	4,130,926	4,821,200	4,920,850
Haiti	1,092	7	.....	288,495	162,488	281,000	1,299,320	731,203	1,264,500
Brazil	81	1,517,398	135	583,418	327,018	477,568	2,625,462	2,988,979	2,149,191
Hongkong	.....	.....	16,667	1,301,306	973,255	825,197	5,855,877	4,379,648	3,730,054
China	.....	2,033,553	1,106,580	127,814	228,851	1,475,843	575,163	3,063,382	7,747,874
Finland	.....	.....	12,000	405,832	432,881	299,853	1,826,244	1,947,964	1,361,338
Latvia	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,423	220,497	.....	429,404	992,236
Turkey	.....	465,433	.....	3,487	1,388,847	472,378	15,692	6,715,244	2,125,701
Spain	.....	2,448,806	23,997	1,376	860	1,274	6,192	2,452,676	29,730
Sweden	.....	519,168	472,696	50,586	137,734	105,507	227,637	1,138,971	947,478
Egypt	.....	37,333	.....	59,800	190,224	293,147	269,100	893,341	1,319,162
Kwangtung (leased territory)	.....	.....	.....	.....	344,567	384,909	.....	1,550,552	1,732,090
Norway	.....	262,671	1,241,986	266,287	408,410	216,555	1,198,292	2,100,516	2,216,484
Other countries	3,486,477	6,657,583	3,507,963	2,496,491	2,635,266	3,057,942	14,720,683	18,516,280	17,268,702
Total	91,602,974	208,321,091	154,950,971	11,394,805	15,796,819	14,882,714	142,879,596	279,406,776	221,923,184

[1] Flour converted to bushels of wheat on the basis of 4½ bushels to the barrel.

Table III.—Net Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour from the United States, Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1913 to 1923.

[Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.]

Years.	Exports.			Imports.			Reexports.			Net exports.		
	Wheat.	Flour.	Total.	Wheat.	Flour.	Total.	Wheat.	Flour.	Total.	Wheat.	Flour.	Total.
	Bushels.	*Barrels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Barrels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Barrels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Barrels.*	*Bushels.*
1913	91,602,974	11,394,805	142,879,596	798,028	107,558	1,282,039	78,690	966	83,037	90,883,636	11,288,213	141,680,594
1914	92,393,775	11,821,461	145,590,350	1,978,937	89,911	2,383,536	746,492	1,376	752,684	91,161,330	11,732,926	143,959,497
1915	259,642,533	16,182,765	332,464,976	426,469	64,200	715,369	181,072	1,533	187,970	259,397,136	16,120,098	331,937,577
1916	173,274,015	15,520,669	243,117,026	5,703,078	329,905	7,187,650	575,471	10,171	621,240	168,146,408	15,200,935	236,550,616
1917	149,831,427	11,942,778	203,573,928	24,138,817	174,704	24,924,985	53,863	2,241	63,947	125,746,473	11,770,315	178,712,890
1918	34,118,853	21,879,951	132,578,632	28,177,281	675,096	81,215,213	1,053,744	79,505	1,411,516	6,995,316	21,284,360	102,774,935
1919	178,582,673	24,181,979	287,401,579	11,121,461	37,140	11,288,591	498,762	816	502,434	167,959,974	24,145,655	276,615,421
1920	122,430,724	21,651,961	219,864,548	4,779,764	159,056	5,495,516	94,000	12,848	151,816	117,744,960	21,505,753	214,520,848
1921	293,267,637	16,179,956	366,077,439	51,004,024	1,420,884	57,398,002	778,110	45,940	984,840	243,041,723	14,805,012	309,664,277
1922	208,321,091	15,796,819	279,406,776	14,465,509	619,105	17,251,481	3,880	84,192	382,744	193,859,462	15,261,906	262,538,039
1923	154,950,971	14,882,714	221,923,184	18,012,540	429,420	19,944,930	147,769	13,336	207,781	137,086,200	14,466,730	202,186,035

Weather

NOTE.—The following summary covers the period August 1 to 14, inclusive, no report being published for the week ending August 7.

Damaging Drought Continued in Southwest.

The first week in August was unseasonably cool in the Northwestern States, excessively warm in the lower Great Plains, and moderately warm in most sections east of the Mississippi River. High temperatures continued in the Southwest during the second week of the month, with somewhat warmer weather in the interior valleys and the Northwest. Substantial rains fell during both weeks in many sections from the northern portions of Missouri and Kansas northward and from the Mississippi River eastward, but no precipitation of consequence was reported west of the lower Mississippi River, except in a few local areas.

Favorable weather for crop growth prevailed in the Atlantic States, where timely rains were very beneficial in some sections, particularly in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and northern Virginia. More rain was needed in the northern portion of this area, however, especially in New York and New Jersey. Rather frequent showers and moderately high temperatures gave excellent growing weather in much of the Ohio Valley section, although there was some delay in farm work because of rains. Droughty conditions prevailed in the western Lake region, but the weather was more favorable for farm interests in much of the Southeast.

Intensely hot and dry weather obtained throughout the period in the lower Great Plains, with a general and in some cases marked deterioration of growing crops. Conditions were especially unfavorable in Oklahoma, while scattered showers were mainly ineffective in Texas, the southern half of Kansas, western Arkansas, and northwestern Louisiana. Fine growing weather was experienced in most of the northern trans-Mississippi States, and conditions were generally favorable from the Rocky Mountains westward. Rain was especially beneficial in Arizona and western New Mexico.

Small Grains.—Winter-wheat harvest has been practically completed, except in a few late districts. There was considerable delay in threshing in much of the Ohio Valley, in Nebraska, and portions of South Dakota and Iowa. This work made good progress in Missouri and Kansas, being nearly completed in the latter State. There was some damage to grain in shock in portions of the central Rocky Mountain area.

Spring-wheat harvest was well advanced in North Dakota and some threshing was done, with yields generally disappointing. Stacking and threshing were retarded by rain in South Dakota, with some damage to grain in shock, but threshing progressed under favorable weather conditions in Minnesota. Harvest advanced rapidly in Montana and threshing had begun, while cutting was in progress in Idaho and Washington. The cool weather of last week favored filling of spring grains in the central Rocky Mountain area, and recent showers were beneficial in the central Plateau section of the West.

Oat harvest was well along in the Northeastern States, while oats and barley were being cut under favorable conditiens in the extreme upper Lake region. There was considerable complaint of oats sprouting in shock in portions of the Ohio and upper Mississippi Valleys.

Flax shows a good crop in Montana, with harvest progressing in the upper Great Plains. Warmer weather was needed for rice in California, but the harvest of a good crop was progressing in Texas, with satisfactory conditions in Arkansas and Louisiana.

FAVORABLE FOR CORN, EXCEPT IN SOUTHWEST.

Corn.—Timely and beneficial showers, with good growing temperature, gave very favorable conditions for corn in nearly all sections east of the Mississippi River. The rainfall was especially beneficial in the Middle Atlantic Coast States, but more moisture was needed in the Lake region. The progress and condition of the crop were reported as very good to excellent in the Ohio Valley States, but considerable was blown down in local areas.

West of the Mississippi, conditions varied greatly. The hot, dry weather caused deterioration in Texas, where the condition of the late crop was poor to only fair. Most upland corn had been burned up in Oklahoma, where the late crop was very poor to poor. Conditions were very unfavorable also in western Arkansas and southern Kansas, where the crop has been seriously damaged by drought. In northern Kansas fine progress was reported, which was also the case generally in Missouri and Nebraska, though some local damage was done by wind and hail in the latter State.

More rain was needed in the northern and eastern portions of Iowa, where the progress and condition of corn were poor, but elsewhere the crop made very good development and was mostly in roasting-ear stage with some denting. Corn improved in South Dakota with increased moisture, but continued spotted in Minnesota, depending on recent distribution of rainfall. Late corn showed considerable improvement in the Southeast, and the recent rains secured much of the early crop in Tennessee, with the late planted making very good advance. Broomcorn has been badly damaged by drought in the southern Great Plains.

Cotton.—As a rule, temperatures were near normal in the Cotton Belt during the first two weeks of August, except for intensely hot and dry weather in the western portion, particularly in Oklahoma. Very little rain fell in the western portion of the belt, but showers were rather frequent from the Mississippi Valley eastward. The period was generally unfavorable for cotton, although the crop made fairly good progress in some central and eastern portions of the belt.

Showers were scattered and entirely insufficient in Texas, where cotton deteriorated and its condition was mainly poor to only fair; drought and heat caused shedding and premature opening, but weevil and other insects were doing little damage. Picking and ginning progressed rapidly, with bolls opening fast.

The crop was wilting and shedding badly in Oklahoma, influenced by the hot, dry weather and drying winds, with its condition poor to fair. Progress and condition continued fair to very good in most of Arkansas, but cloudy weather favored increase of weevil activity in some central and eastern localities. It continued too wet in southeastern Louisiana, and bolls were opening prematurely in the northwestern portion of the State, with conditions generally unfavorable.

There was considerable cloudy and showery weather in Mississippi and Alabama. Cotton made mostly poor progress in the former State and, while very good plant growth was reported from the latter, the rain favored weevil activity and plants were shedding badly. More favorable weather prevailed in Georgia, where cotton made moderately good progress, except in the southern portion, where deterioration was reported. There was less rainfall in Florida, where picking increased, but condition continued generally unsatisfactory. Better weather was experienced in the Carolinas. In North Carolina the progress and condition of the crop were very good and fairly good in South Carolina, where plants were blooming and fruiting freely. Conditions were rather favorable also in Tennessee, and progress and condition of the crop were fair to very good.

MINOR CROPS IMPROVED IN MOST SECTIONS.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—White potatoes did well generally in the Northeastern States and were in good to excellent condition in the western portion of the country. They were needing rain, however, in much of the Lake region, and there was complaint of rotting because of too much moisture in some central Appalachian Mountain districts. Sweet potatoes made good progress in the Southeast, being reported as good to excellent in many districts of the east Gulf area, but were needing rain badly in Oklahoma and adjacent dry sections.

Truck and garden crops generally did well, except in the dry Southwest. The warm weather hindered trucking interests somewhat in Florida, while melons and cantaloupes were damaged by hail in some central Rocky Mountain districts.

Tobacco shows improvement since the recent rains in the Northeast. Harvesting was well under way in New England with the crop being secured in fine condition, while curing was well advanced in the Southeast. Recent rains have greatly benefited tobacco in the Ohio Valley, but in some portions of Kentucky, too much moisture has been harmful.

Sugar cane improved on the Florida lowlands, but continued rains in southeastern Louisiana have been unfavorable. Sugar beets did well generally where this crop is extensively grown; they were reported as the best in years in some central Rocky Mountain sections.

Pastures, meadows, and stock.—The most generous rains of the season so far occurred in parts of Arizona which greatly improved the range and water conditions, while there was sufficient moisture in central and western New Mexico to be of material benefit, though the range was poor in the east. Ranges deteriorated in Texas and pastures were very short and dry in Oklahoma because of severe drought. The range continued in satisfactory condition in the central and northern Rocky Mountain States, though the lower range was failing in many sections of Utah, and the range was generally dry in Idaho, but still furnishing ample feed.

Pastures did well in the northern Plains States, while grazing lands still had much green grass in Montana where stock continued in excellent condition. Pastures were poor in the Central-Northern States where more moisture was needed, but were generally improving in the upper Mississippi Valley and were greatly benefited by the rainfall of the last two weeks in most sections east of the Mississippi River.

Fruit.—Apples were coloring and sizing well in the more northwestern States. Apricot drying was nearly completed in California and pears were maturing earlier than usual, with grapes developing well; there was complaint of some dropping of Valencia oranges. Cranberries continued in fair to good condition in Wisconsin and were reported as satisfactory in New Jersey. Grapes were good to excellent in Ohio and did well in New York though early apples were small. Citrus trees and fruit were good to excellent in Florida.

Unusually Warm Weather in Southern Plains.

The week ending August 7 was warmer than normal in nearly all sections east of the Mississippi River and was unusually warm in the southern Great Plains, where day temperatures were frequently above 100°, and reaching a maximum of 106° at points in Oklahoma and western Arkansas during the first few days of August. On the other hand, it was much cooler than the seasonal average in the Northwest, particularly in western North Dakota and Montana, where the weekly mean temperatures ranged from 9° to 12° below normal.

The week was cloudy and showery in the central and northern Great Plains and in most sections east of the Mississippi River, although in many localities precipitation was only moderate in amount. From southern Kansas and southeastern Missouri southward, little or no rain occurred and sunshine was excessive, although there were showers along the immediate Gulf coast. A table showing for this week the weekly mean temperature and departure from normal, together with the total rainfall and departure, appears on this page, but the usual charts showing the geographic distribution of rainfall and temperature departure from the normal are not included.

During the week ending August 14 cool weather continued in the Northwestern States until about the 10th, when temperatures were near the seasonal average generally throughout the country, although they remained rather high in the central valley States. The latter part of the week had seasonable temperatures in most districts, though they were moderately above normal.

Scattered rains occurred during the first part of the week in the interior States and the Southeast, with showers quite general in the latter area. There was some heavy rainfall about the middle of the week in the eastern portions of North Carolina and Virginia and rain was general in the Middle and North Atlantic States the latter part.

Chart 1, page 184, shows that the mean temperature for the week ending August 14 was above normal in nearly all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, while in most districts west of the Rockies it was cooler than the seasonal average. The weather continued especially warm and dry in the lower Great Plains, where the weekly mean temperature was 6° to 9° above normal at some points. The average temperature for the week at Oklahoma City was 88°, while for the preceding week an average of 90° was reported from that place, with an entire absence of rainfall during both periods.

Chart 2, page 184, shows the geographic distribution of rainfall for the week. It indicates that showers were rather widespread east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Southwest, including southern Kansas, parts of Missouri, much of Arkansas, and Oklahoma. The amounts were light in the upper Lake region and in the far Western States, but were fairly heavy in some Rocky Mountain districts.

Weather and Wheat in Argentina, South America.

Data included in the accompanying tables show that the temperature for the week ending Monday, August 6, was somewhat above normal in the northern section of the principal wheat producing area of Argentina, South America, and slightly below normal in the southern section. No rainfall was reported for the area.

Unusual conditions prevailed during the following week, or that ending August 13, for which very heavy precipitation was reported in both sections of the area, the average being 2 inches in the northern portion and 1.5 in the southern, against normals of 0.3 and 0.2, respectively. The temperature for the latter week averaged somewhat above normal.

Temperature and Precipitation for the Week August 1–7, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Atlantic Coast.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Portland, Me.	68	0	0.7	−0.1
Burlington	72	+4	0.1	−0.8
Northfield	68	+3	0.3	−0.7
Concord	72	+8	T.	−0.9
Boston	72	0	T.	−1.0
New Haven	74	+2	T.	−1.3
Albany	74	+1	0.4	−0.6
Binghamton	74	+5	0	−0.8
New York	74	0	0	−1.2
Scranton	74	+3	0.3	−0.8
Harrisburg	76	+2	0.1	−1.0
Philadelphia	74	−2	1.8	+0.5
Trenton	74	−1	0.4	−0.9
Baltimore	76	−1	0.5	−0.6
Washington	77	0	0.6	−0.6
Norfolk	80	+1	0.8	−0.7
Richmond	78	−1	2.4	+1.4
Lynchburg	78	+1	1.7	+0.6
Wytheville	74	+2	0.5	−0.7
Asheville	74	+2	1.7	+0.4
Charlotte	80	+2	1.2	−0.4
Raleigh	78	0	1.1	−0.4
Wilmington	80	+1	0.8	−1.1
Charleston	82	0	0.6	−1.0
Columbia, S.C.	80	−1	0.7	−0.9
Augusta	82	+1	0.8	−0.7
Atlanta	78	0	0.4	−0.8
Macon	80	+1	0.2	−1.0
Savannah	82	0	1.6	−0.1
Thomasville	78	−4	1.9	+0.7
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	80	−2	0.7	−0.7
Miami	80	−2	3.5	+2.0
Key West	82	−2	2.0	+0.9
Tampa	80	−2	1.9	−0.6
Pensacola	76	−5	5.5	+3.3
Mobile	80	−1	2.4	+0.5
Montgomery	80	−2	0.1	−1.0
Anniston	80	+2	1.0	−0.2
Birmingham	80	0	0.2	−1.0
Meridian	80	0	0.8	−0.2
Vicksburg	82	+1	0.1	−0.8
New Orleans	82	0	1.3	+0.1
Shreveport	86	+3	0	−0.6
Little Rock	84	+3	0.2	−0.7
Fort Smith	88	+7	T.	−1.0
Bentonville	86	+7	0	−0.9
Oklahoma	90	+10	0	−0.7
Abilene	88	+5	0	−0.6
Fort Worth	90	+6	0	−0.6
Dallas	90	.....	0	.....
Palestine	86	+3	0	−0.7
Taylor	86	+3	0	−0.6
Houston	86	.....	0.2	.....
Galveston	84	0	T.	−1.1
Corpus Christi	84	+1	T.	−0.6
San Antonio	86	+3	0	−0.6
Del Rio	86	0	0	−0.6
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	84	+3	T.	−0.8
Nashville	80	+1	4.4	+3.6
Chattanooga	80	+2	0.3	−0.6
Knoxville	78	+1	0	−1.0
Lexington	78	+2	0.8	−0.1
Louisville	80	+2	0.4	−0.4
Evansville	82	+3	0.8	+0.1
Indianapolis	78	+3	1.2	+0.4
Cincinnati	80	+5	0.4	−0.4
Dayton	80	+6	0.8	+0.3
Columbus	78	+3	2.1	+1.3
Parkersburg	78	+3	3.7	+2.9
Elkins	74	+4	1.0	+0.2
Pittsburgh	78	+4	0.8	+0.1
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
La Crosse	72	0	0.3	−0.6
Madison	72	0	1.2	+0.6
Charles City	72	−1	1.4	+0.7
Dubuque	76	+2	1.5	+0.7
Davenport	76	+1	0.9	+0.2
Des Moines	74	−1	3.5	+2.8
Keokuk	74	−3	1.0	+0.2
Peoria	78	+3	0.2	−0.4
Terre Haute	84	.....	0	.....
Springfield, Ill.	80	+4	2.4	+1.8
Hannibal	80	+3	3.2	+2.4
St. Louis	80	+1	0.8	+0.1
Cairo	80	+1	0.8	0

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Lake Region.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Canton	74	+6	T.	−0.6
Syracuse	74	+3	0.1	−0.8
Oswego	72	+2	0.4	−0.2
Buffalo	76	+6	T.	−0.7
Erie	76	+5	T.	−0.7
Cleveland	76	+5	1.1	+0.5
Toledo	76	+3	0.1	−0.5
Detroit	76	+4	T.	−0.6
Saginaw	74	+4	T.	−0.8
Alpena	66	0	0.3	−0.4
Grand Rapids	78	+6	0.2	−0.5
Chicago	74	0	0.8	+0.2
Fort Wayne	76	.....	2.5	.....
Milwaukee	72	+1	0.5	−0.1
Green Bay	72	+3	T.	−0.9
Escanaba	66	0	0.1	−0.9
Ludington	68	.....	T.	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	64	+2	0.1	−0.7
Marquette	66	+1	0.1	−0.5
Duluth	62	−2	0.3	−0.5
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo.	82	+6	T.	−0.8
Columbia, Mo.	80	+3	1.4	+0.8
Kansas City	80	+2	1.6	+0.6
St. Joseph	78	.....	0.5	.....
Topeka	82	+4	0.4	−0.8
Wichita	86	+7	0	−0.7
Dodge City	82	+3	0.2	−0.5
Concordia	78	0	0.8	+0.2
North Platte	70	−3	0.7	+0.1
Lincoln	74	−2	2.4	+1.5
Omaha	74	−2	3.2	+2.4
Sioux City	72	−2	2.9	+2.2
Valentine	68	−6	0.9	0
Rapid City	64	−7	1.0	+0.4
Pierre	68	−7	1.1	+0.5
Huron	68	−8	1.2	+0.4
Moorhead	62	−6	1.4	+0.8
Devils Lake	60	−8	0.3	−0.4
Bismarck	62	−8	0.3	−0.1
Williston	58	−11	0.4	+0.1
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	62	−12	0.4	+0.2
Havre	58	−10	T.	−0.3
Kalispell	58	−7	0.1	0
Helena	58	−9	0.2	+0.1
Sheridan	60	−7	0.2	.....
Cheyenne	66	−1	0.2	−0.2
Grand Junction	76	−3	0.6	+0.3
Denver	70	−2	0.7	+0.4
Pueblo	74	0	0.8	+0.4
Amarillo	82	+6	T.	−0.8
El Paso	86	+6	T.	−0.3
Roswell	82	+4	T.	−0.4
Santa Fe	72	+3	0.1	−0.5
Flagstaff	64	−1	0.1	−0.5
Phoenix	90	−1	0	−0.3
Yuma	90	−2	0	−0.1
Tonopah	70	−4	0	−0.1
Modena	66	−5	1.8	+1.4
Salt Lake City	74	−3	0.4	+0.3
Reno	66	−3	0	−T.
Winnemucca	66	−6	0	−T.
Pocatello	70	−2	0	−0.1
Boise	68	−6	0	−T.
Lewiston	70	−6	0	−0.1
Baker	58	−8	T.	−0.1
Walla Walla	70	−6	0	−0.1
Spokane	64	−6	0.2	+0.1
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	56	0	0.1	−0.2
Seattle	62	−2	0.1	0
North Head	58	0	T.	−0.1
Portland, Oreg.	64	−4	0	−0.1
Roseburg	70	+1	0	−T.
Eureka	56	0	0	−T.
Red Bluff	78	−3	0	0
Sacramento	70	−4	0	0
San Francisco	58	−1	0	0
Fresno	84	+1	0	0
San Luis Obispo	62	−2	0	−T.
Los Angeles	70	−1	0	0
San Diego	68	−1	0	0
Argentina, S. A.*				
Northern wheat area	54	+3	0	−0.3
Southern wheat area	46	−1	0	−0.2

T. indicates trace.
*For week ending Monday.

Temperature and Precipitation for the Week August 8-14, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Atlantic Coast.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.
Portland, Me.	66	−1	0.6	−0.2
Burlington	68	+1	1.6	+0.6
Northfield	62	−2	0.2	−0.7
Concord	66	−2	0.2	−0.7
Boston	72	+1	0.3	−0.7
New Haven	70	−1	0.8	−0.3
Albany	72	0	0.2	−0.6
Binghamton	70	+2	0	−0.7
New York	74	0	0.2	−0.8
Scranton	72	+2	0.4	−0.5
Harrisburg	76	+3	0.1	−0.7
Philadelphia	76	0	0.3	−0.8
Trenton	74	0	0.4	−0.9
Atlantic City	74	+1	T.	−1.2
Baltimore	78	+2	0.5	−0.5
Washington	78	+2	0.3	−0.8
Norfolk	80	+2	2.2	+0.5
Lynchburg	78	+2	1.0	0
Wytheville	74	+2	1.0	−0.1
Asheville	74	+3	0.1	−1.0
Charlotte	82	+4	0.4	−0.8
Raleigh	80	+2	1.1	−0.2
Wilmington	82	+4	1.1	−0.4
Charleston	86	+5	0.1	−1.3
Columbia, S.C.	82	+2	0.6	−0.9
Augusta	84	+3	T.	−1.4
Atlanta	78	0	0.3	−0.6
Macon	82	+3	1.2	+0.3
Savannah	84	+3	0.5	−1.1
Thomasville	82	+1	0.2	−0.9
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	84	+2	0.6	−0.6
Miami	82	0	0.6	−1.0
Key West	82	−2	0.4	−0.7
Tampa	84	+2	0.8	−1.0
Pensacola	80	−1	1.9	+0.6
Mobile	82	+1	0.3	−1.6
Montgomery	80	−1	2.5	+1.5
Anniston	78	+1	0.9	0
Birmingham	78	−1	1.8	+0.9
Meridian	80	+1	1.3	+0.4
Vicksburg	82	+1	0.5	−0.4
New Orleans	82	0	1.3	−0.1
Shreveport	84	+2	T.	−0.5
Little Rock	84	+4	0.8	+0.1
Fort Smith	86	+6	T.	−0.9
Bentonville	84	+6	T.	−1.0
Oklahoma	88	+9	0	−1.0
Abilene	84	+2	T.	−0.3
Fort Worth	88	+4	T.	−0.5
Dallas	88	.....	T.	.....
Palestine	84	+2	0	−0.4
Taylor	84	+2	0.2	−0.3
Houston	84	.....	0.1	.....
Galveston	84	+1	0.1	−1.1
Corpus Christi	82	0	0.2	−0.3
San Antonio	84	+2	T.	−0.4
Del Rio	84	−1	0	−0.6
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	84	+4	1.0	+0.2
Nashville	80	+2	4.0	+3.8
Chattanooga	80	+2	0.4	−0.3
Knoxville	.....	.....	0.5	−0.5
Lexington	80	+5	0.7	0
Louisville	82	+4	0.3	−0.5
Evansville	84	+6	0.8	0
Indianapolis	78	+3	0.4	−0.3
Cincinnati	80	+6	0.4	−0.3
Dayton	78	+4	0.5	−0.1
Columbus	76	+2	1.5	+0.8
Parkersburg	76	+2	2.0	+1.2
Elkins	74	+4	1.3	+0.5
Pittsburgh	74	0	0.5	−0.2
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
La Crosse	72	+1	0.1	−0.6
Madison	70	−1	1.5	+0.8
Charles City	72	0	0.4	−0.5
Dubuque	74	+1	0.5	0
Davenport	78	+4	T.	−0.8
Des Moines	76	+2	0.2	−0.7
Keokuk	78	+2	1.0	+0.3
Peoria	78	+4	1.9	+1.2
Terre Haute	80	.....	3.8	.....
Springfield, Ill.	80	+5	1.8	+1.2
Hannibal	80	+4	1.6	+0.7
St. Louis	82	+4	3.7	+3.1
Cairo	82	+4	0.1	−0.6
Lake Region.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.
Canton	68	0	T.	−0.6
Syracuse	68	−2	0.1	−0.6
Oswego	68	−1	0.1	−0.5
Buffalo	70	+1	0.3	−0.3
Erie	72	+2	0.1	−0.7
Cleveland	70	−1	0.2	−0.4
Toledo	72	0	0.6	+0.1
Detroit	72	+1	1.3	+0.7
Saginaw	70	+1	T.	−0.7
Alpena	68	+3	T.	−0.8
Grand Rapids	72	+1	0.3	−0.2
Chicago	76	+2	5.0	+4.5
Fort Wayne	72	.....	0.7	.....
Milwaukee	70	0	0.6	+0.1
Green Bay	68	0	0.8	+0.1
Escanaba	62	−4	T.	−1.0
Ludington	66	.....	0.1	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	62	0	0.4	−0.2
Marquette	62	−2	T.	−0.6
Duluth	62	−2	0.5	−0.3
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo	82	+6	T.	−1.1
Columbia, Mo.	82	+6	0.2	−0.5
Kansas City	84	+7	0.2	−0.9
St. Joseph	80	.....	2.0	.....
Topeka	84	+7	1.6	+0.6
Wichita	86	+7	0	−0.7
Dodge City	82	+3	0.1	−0.5
Concordia	80	+2	0.4	−0.2
North Platte	72	0	2.8	+2.1
Lincoln	76	0	0.9	−0.1
Omaha	74	−1	0.4	−0.4
Sioux City	72	−1	1.6	+1.0
Valentine	70	−3	0.9	+0.2
Rapid City	70	0	0.7	+0.1
Pierre	74	0	2.5	+2.0
Huron	72	+2	0.2	−0.6
Moorhead	68	+1	T.	−0.7
Devils Lake	64	−2	0.5	−0.2
Bismarck	68	−1	T.	−0.3
Williston	68	+1	0.8	+0.5
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	74	+1	0	−0.2
Havre	68	+1	0.6	+0.3
Kalispell	64	0	T.	−0.2
Helena	68	+2	T.	−0.1
Sheridan	68	+2	0.3	.....
Lander	72	+5	T.	−0.1
Cheyenne	68	+1	0.4	0
Denver	70	−2	1.3	+1.0
Pueblo	72	−1	1.0	+0.6
Amarillo	80	+4	T.	−0.8
El Paso	78	−1	0.1	−0.2
Roswell	78	0	0	−0.4
Santa Fe	66	−2	0.8	+0.3
Flagstaff	62	−2	1.2	+0.4
Phoenix	84	−6	0.2	0
Yuma	88	−3	0.2	+0.1
Tonopah	68	−5	0.1	0
Modena	68	−2	0.1	−0.3
Salt Lake City	76	0	1.2	+1.1
Reno	68	0	0.3	+0.2
Winnemucca	68	−3	T.	−0.1
Pocatello	72	0	0.3	+0.2
Boise	74	+1	T.	0
Lewiston	74	−1	T.	−0.1
Baker	64	−2	0.1	0
Walla Walla	74	−1	0.1	0
Spokane	68	−1	0.3	+0.2
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	58	+3	T.	−0.5
Seattle	66	+2	0	−0.1
North Head	62	+4	0.1	0
Portland, Oreg.	68	+1	T.	−0.1
Roseburg	70	+2	0	−0.1
Eureka	58	+2	0	−T.
Red Bluff	78	−3	0	0
Sacramento	72	−1	T.	+T.
San Francisco	60	+1	0	0
Fresno	78	−4	0	0
San Luis Obispo	62	−2	0	0
Los Angeles	68	−3	0	0
San Diego	66	−3	0	0
Argentina, S. A.*				
Northern wheat area	57	+5	2.0	+1.7
Southern wheat area	50	+2	1.5	+1.3

T. indicates trace.
* For week ending Monday.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending August 14, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the assistant in charge of publications, United States Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Diseases, Ailments, and Abnormal Conditions of Swine. By T. P. White, Assistant Chief, Division of Hog-Cholera Control. Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 26, figs. 8. June, 1923. (Farmers' Bulletin 1244.)

Parasites and Parasitic Diseases of Sheep. By Maurice C. Hall. Zoological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 53, figs. 34. April, 1923. [August, 1923.] (Farmers' Bulletin 1330.) Price, 10 cents.

Tobacco Hornworm Insecticide: Recommendations for use of Powdered Arsenate of Lead in Dark-Tobacco District. By A. C. Morgan, Entmologist, Southern Field Crop Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 8. June, 1923. (Farmers' Bulletin 1356.)

This bulletin is a revision of and supersedes Farmers' Bulletin 867.

The Australian Tomato Weevil Introduced in the South: (A preliminary account.) By F. H. Chittenden, entomologist in charge truck-crop insect investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 8, figs. 6. July 31, 1923. (Department Circular 282.) Price, 5 cents.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Animal Industry. No. 194. June, 1923. July, 1923. Pp. 53–59. Price, 5 cents.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Biological Survey. No. 55. August 3, 1923. Pp. 13. Migratory Bird Treaty, Act, and Regulations. Price, 5 cents.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Federal Horticultural Board. No. 74. January–March, 1923. Pp. 56. June, 1923. Price, 10 cents.

Journal of Agricultural Research. Vol. 24, No. 6. May 12, 1923. Contents: Species of Rhizopus Responsible for the Decay of Sweet Potatoes in the Storage House and at Different Temperatures in Infection Chambers. (G–298.) By J. I. Lauritzen and L. L. Harter.—The Inheritance of Growth Habit and Resistance to Stem Rust in a Cross Between Two Varieties of Common Wheat. (G–299.) By Olaf S. Aamodt.—Effect of Organic Decomposition Products from High Vegetable Content Soils upon Concrete Drain Tile. (Minn. 46.) By G. R. B. Elliott.—Injury to Foliage by Arsenical Spray Mixtures. (Mont. 11.) By D. B. Swingle, H. E. Morris, and Edmund Burke. Pp. 441–558, pls. 10. Price, 10 cents.

Same. Vol. 24, No. 8. May 26, 1923. Contents: Some Graminicolous Species of Helminthosporium: I. (G–306.) By Charles Drechsler. Pp. 641–740, pls. 33. Price, 10 cents.

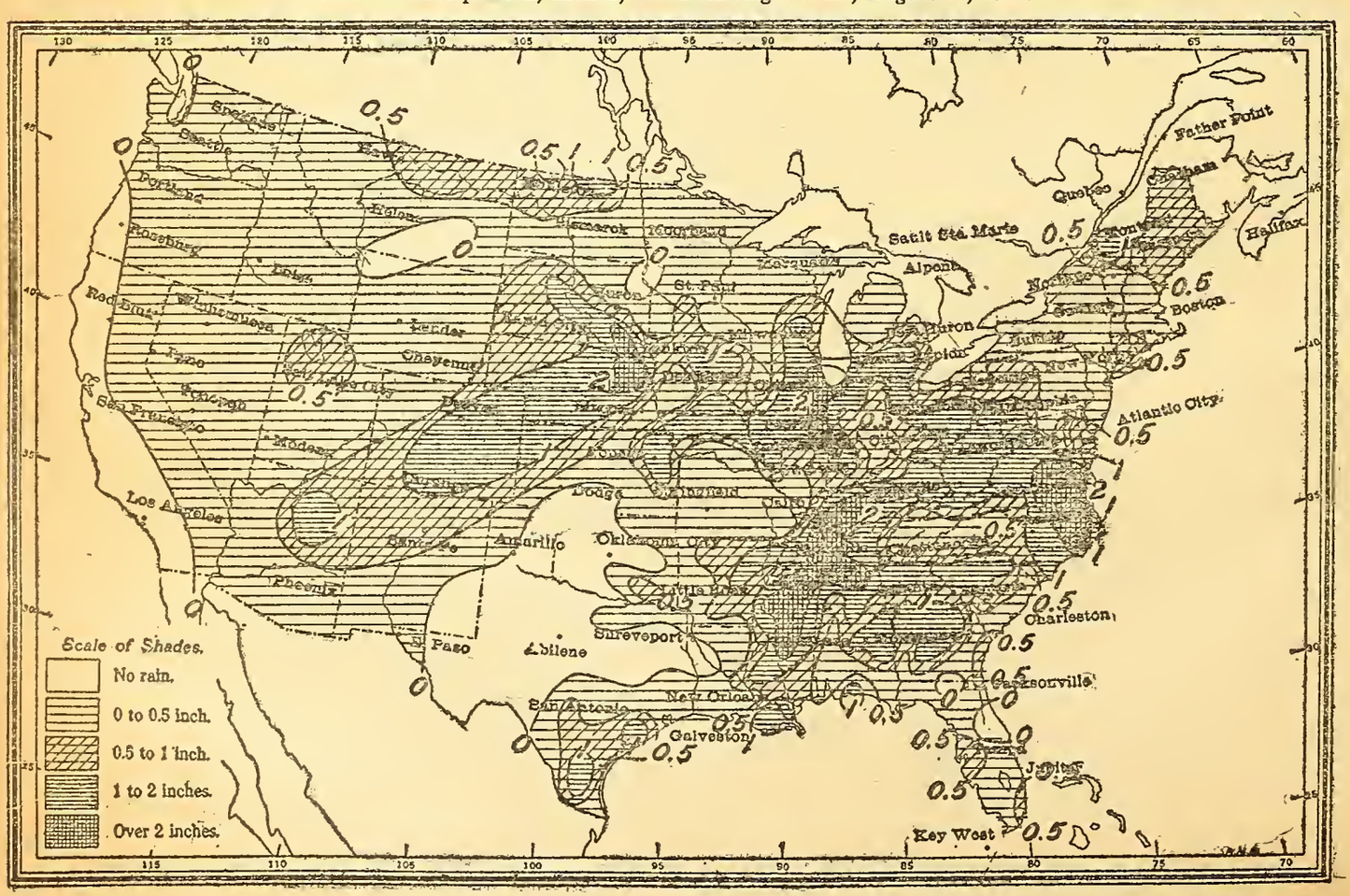
NOTE.—Volumes 1 to 4 of the Journal of Agricultural Research were published monthly, volumes 5 to 16 weekly, and volume 17 monthly. Beginning with volume 18, the issue is semimonthly. The publication of the Journal was suspended Dec. 1, 1921, and no parts were issued for 1922. The Journal is now being published weekly, beginning Jan. 6, 1923, with volume 23, No. 1. The Journal is distributed *free only* to libraries of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to large universities, technical schools, and such institutions as make suitable exchanges with the department. *It will not be sent free to individuals.* The Superintendent of Documents will receive subscriptions for this publication. The domestic price is $4 per year and the foreign price $5.25 per year.

Texas root rot is due to another serious soil-infesting fungus, which occurs from Texas and Arkansas westward, principally on the black waxy or heavier types of soils. This causes a wilting of cotton over large areas in midsummer and constitutes a serious problem, as alfalfa, sweet potatoes, many fruits, and other crops are also susceptible, and because no thoroughly effective remedy is known.

The price of cowpeas is affected more or less by the supply of soy beans and velvet beans and the publicity given these crops by various agencies. Substitution among these three crops is not general, however, and the demand for cowpeas remains more nearly constant while the price of any one or two which may be fn short supply is curbed by the relatively lower price of the crop of which the seed supply is greatest.

Chart 1.—Departure of Temperature From the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., August 14, 1923.

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., August 14, 1923.



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